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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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A SONG OF HER LOVE.

There's a song of a bird in a blossoming tree,
And songs in wind-trebles above;
But the song that is ever the sweetest to me
Is a dear little song of her love!
Like fairy bells ringing
Where roses are springing,
Is the song of her love that my glad heart is singing!

O the bird in the blossoms with melody charms
And the winds sing the blue fields above;
But of rosy-red lips and two little white arms
Is the dear little song of my love.
Of red lips that kiss me
And tenderly bless me,
And arms like a necklace that clasp and caress me.

Sing ever, ye birds, to the blossoming tree
And, winds, pipe your music above;
Her brown curls are brighter than blossoms to me,
And I'm singing a song of her love;
Like fairy bells ringing
Where roses are springing,
Is the song of her love that my glad heart is singing!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Creed and Crocuses.

The Rev. Wetherby Smiles was rector of St. James' and occupied a rose-embowered cottage not far from the church. The cottage, with its attendant garden, was a dainty, pretty spot, which looked as though a woman's hand had planned and cared for it. But no woman had anything to do with the rectory. The Rev. Mr. Smiles' only servant was a doddering old man; the rector prepared his own meals, except when he was invited to tea by some old lady who pitied his lonely, indigestion-breeding existence.

Not that the Rev. Mr. Smiles was a woman hater, but Mr. Smiles was very high church indeed. Unfortunately, St. James' and the parish and the people were very poor. The good people liked the Rev. Mr. Smiles and tried to follow his suggestions upon high church usages. But there are people, you know, whom you couldn't make high church with a jackscrew. The communicants of St. James' were mostly farmers and small tradesmen.

The rector felt that the clergy, to be able to give their whole time and thought to their work, should live lives of celibacy. He had felt at times a strong drawing toward some ecclesiastical order in which such vows would be necessary. Then he would wear some outward sign of his vows, and the young women of his parish would not fall in love with him. The rector was young and good looking; he had been in his present pastorate six months, and he had already had an experience.

The young rector lived with his books, occasionally taking a little recreation in the garden. The roses disappeared, the leaves fell and left the clinging vines bare, and the snow covered the prim little beds in the rectory garden. Thus a year of his pastorate closed, and the spring drew near.

The Rev. Wetherby Smiles, from his study window, could look across his garden plot and see the brown earth warming in the spring sunshine and the trees and bushes slowly bursting into leaf. Nature is always most attractive in the spring, and nature in a thousand ways, with bud and leaf and warming earth and white-flecked sky and sweet air, wooed him from his books.

He looked across his garden, I say. And across the garden, beyond the low hedge, was another garden, which in summer was full of color. He had noticed the brilliant-hued beds the year before, but now the only bit of color was a pale-blue morning robe that flitted about the inclosure.

To tell the truth, the rector had seldom noticed that morning gown or the little woman inside it before. But it pleased his fancy now to look across the hedge and watch his neighbor. He recalled that his old major-domo had told him the cottage next the parsonage was occupied by a widowed lady—a lonely creature who had taken up her abode there but shortly before the Rev. Mr. Smiles was settled over St. James'. He remembered the little figure in black in one of the side pews, pointed out to him by the clerk as "Mrs. Scorritch," and probably had not given her a thought or a glance afterward.

However, he saw so much of the pale-blue gown that first warm week in spring that he looked for the little widow in her pew the next Sabbath. She had laid aside her weeds and was dressed in some soft, clinging, fawn-colored material that made her look like a very demure little moth. And she had the sweetest face in the world—as least, the sweetest face in the Rev. Wetherby Smiles' world.

On Monday morning the clerical black appeared in the rectory garden almost as soon as the pretty morning robe appeared over the hedge. The demure little face dimpled and smiled under its garden hat at the rector's approach, and the widow nodded brightly.

"You are early at your gardening this spring, Mrs. Scorritch," he said.

"Yes; but it is so warm," she replied, in defense. "I am expecting my crocuses to appear any day now."

"I'm afraid we shall see some frost yet, Mrs. Scorritch," said the rector.

"Now, don't talk that way, I beg!" cried the little woman, clasping her hands, inclosed in long-wristed and particularly well-fitting gauntlets. "Just suppose my crocuses should come up and be frost-bitten! Oh, the thought is too awful."

"I sincerely hope you will not be disappointed, but this climate is uncertain."

After that the young rector often found it quite necessary for his health to work in his garden while the blue gown (flitting like a butterfly from rose tree to vine and from vine to hedgerow) was in evidence in the neighboring yard. Really, after poring over musty theological tomes all winter a man must get some freshness in his soul and new blood in his heart.

The gardening went on apace, and the treacherous warm weather continued. Many were the conferences held across the hedge regarding the proper pruning of rose trees, the planting of hardy seeds and the preparation of the beds of earth. The rector had never suspected there was so much detail to the business of gardening.

One morning, just after a warm night rain, the Rev. Mr. Smiles was called to the hedge by a litttle cry from his neighbor.

"They are coming!" she cried, in delight. "See! here is the dearest little blade of green pushing up through the mold—and there is another—and another! Just look at them!"

The rector found it necessary to leap the hedge (he had been something of an athlete at the university, and certainly this spring weather was sending the blood coursing through his veins quite like old times) and look at the crocus bed near to.

"They are such lovely ones," she said, earnestly. "I don't believe you noticed them at all last spring" (he pronounced maledictions upon himself for having been so blind as to miss so much beauty the previous season), "but they will be even better this year—if we don't have that horrid frost you have been prophesying."

She looked at him roguishly, and it suddenly crossed the young rector's mind that several yellowish-green points of crocus blade, breaking the damp soil, made a far prettier picture than the finest rose bush in full bloom which he had ever seen. It was a strange fact and one he had never discovered before.

But when he had returned to his own lonely domain and entered his study, he stopped and thought seriously for a minute. Then he cast his flat-crowned ministerial hat upon the floor with great emphasis and exclaimed:

"It's my creed, I tell you, that a man in orders should not marry."

Now, there was no one visible to argue the question, and yet there seemed to be argument in his own mind, for the Rev. Wetherby Smiles smote his palm with his clenched fist angrily and kicked the flat-crowned hat to the other end of the room.

For two days the rector of St. James' rigidly stifled his interest in crocuses; his interest in creeds, however, was not entirely satisfying. On Sunday, after vespers, he overtook on his way home a little figure in a fawn-colored gown.

"You must see my crocuses, Mr. Smiles," she said. "The buds will be open before Sunday."

The rector glanced gloomily at the darkening sky and thought that probably there would be a frost that night. But he could not long think of frost and other unpleasant possibilities under the skillful manipulation of his charming little neighbor. He hesitated at her gate, and again crocuses triumphed over creed. The crocuses were flourishing finely; the creeds took a back seat—indeed, a very unobtrusive seat—in the rector's memory.

His interest in the crocus continued that evening to so late an hour that his old servitor really thought he was not coming to supper and cleared away the repast.

"Never mind," said the rector, kindly, "I am not hungry," and when the old man had doddered off to bed he sat down before the open window of his chamber and stared out into the still night.

He sat there for an hour. A light burned behind the curtain of one of his neighbor's windows. That was her light he knew. Finally it disappeared, but he sat on, his arms folded upon the sill, his eyes glaring fixedly into the darkness. Creed was making a strong fight for life.

It grew rapidly colder, and suddenly the Rev. Wetherby Smiles awoke to the discomforts of the outer man. He shivered and drew away from the window. There was no breeze and no clouds, but an increasing chill made him close the casement.

Then he slipped on a smoking jacket and went to the door. There was a light haze upon the river and a shimmer of frost in the air.

"A bad night for the farmers and fruit growers," he thought. Then his mind reverted to those crocuses. "They will be black by morning," he said. "Too bad! and the little woman thinks so much of them."

He hesitated a moment and then went in again, reappearing shortly with an old mackintosh.

"Just the thing to spread over the bed to defend them from the frost," he muttered and with long strides crossed the rectory garden and leaped the hedge.

Feeling a good deal like a night prowler who had no business in the place, he crept through his little neighbor's garden and approached the crocus bed near the porch. He started at the slightest sound and glanced about fearfully. Suppose anybody should see him—one of his parishioners—even his major-domo! He forgot the night was dark; it seemed to his excited imagination that anybody passing along the road could see him—the rector of St. James'—prowling about beneath a lady's window!

Suddenly, just as he spread the covering over the crocus bed and was turning hastily to flee, he heard a sound on the porch. He started, and his eyes became fixed upon the vision before him. A figure, all in white, and motionless, stood upon the lower step.

The Rev. Wetherby Smiles was startled, but he was not superstitious. For some seconds, however, he stared at the apparition before he recognized it. Then he stepped quickly forward and began to make excuses in a low voice.

"Mrs. Scorritch — Lydia — I beg your pardon, but I thought——"

He got no further in his faltering remarks. With a shuddering little cry the figure tottered and would have fallen to the ground had he not sprung forward and caught her in his arms.

"Good gracious!" muttered the Rev. Mr. Smiles, the perspiration starting on his brow. "What a situation. Suppose anybody should see me now. To think of me—a clergyman—in a woman's garden at night, holding that woman in my arms!"

He was tempted to lay her down upon the porch and run. But he looked down into the little white face, revealed by the faint starlight. The pale lids were drawn over the great eyes, which he thought so glorious. The pouting lips had not entirely lost their redness, but the cheeks were without color.

He looked upon her, and then did not lay her down and flee. Instead he stooped lower and—lifted her more closely against his breast and carried his burden into the house. There was a couch in the reception room. He laid her down and lighted the gas. She opened her eyes languidly and saw him.

"I have frightened you, Lydia," he said, stooping above her. "Really, I had no intention, you know. I only remembered the crocuses——"

"I—I thought you were a burglar," she admitted. "And when I heard your voice——"

"Didn't you recognize it?" he asked.

"You—you had never spoken to me in just that way before, and——"

He bent lower and took her hand. "I was only thinking of the crocuses, Lydia," he said, which was very true. He had quite forgotten the "creed."
—Chicago Record.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Ladia the natives, when a bicycle comes along, fall down and mention the name of the Deity.

A lady in Hiram, Me., has cucumber pickles which have been in her possession for more than forty years.

Whistling is practically unknown among the Icelanders who regard it as irreligious, and a violation of the divine law.

The first forger of a Bank of England note was Richard William Vaughan, a linen draper of Stafford, hanged in 1758.

Miss Florence Hudson of Baltimore, Md., has a tooth of solid gold, with a diamond in the centre of it. The ornament cost her over $150.

The long tails of the Shah of Persia's horses are dyed crimson for six inches at the tips—a jealously guarded privilege of the ruler and his sons.

If Chinese children do not obey their parents, and the latter whip them to death, the law has no punishment for them, as obedience to parents is the cardinal virtue.

W. T. Woodward, the Kentucky horse breeder, is going about telling his friends that he has been cured of rheumatism by carrying old electric light carbons in his pockets.

Among the many devices to assist the blind one of the best is a typewriter in which the keys have raised letters and which punctuates the paper with either letters or the dots contained in one of the blind alphabets.

Experiments testing the comparative values of salt and fresh water in street-sprinkling are being made in San Francisco. It is said that salt water does not dry so quickly as fresh, and that it binds the dirt together, so that there is less dust.

The people of Sharpsburg, Ky., engage in diverting contests on Saturday evenings. Forty men are each supplied with a dozen eggs, and range themselves in two parties, twenty on each side. They then begin throwing the eggs at their opponents, and at its close they look like omelets from head to foot.

The largest lobster that has been seen in New Haven, Conn., in years was on exhibition at the Tontine hotel. The big shellfish weighed twenty-eight pounds, and was very old. It reposed in a dish on the office counter, and was kept cool by pieces of ice. The lobster was alive, and lazily moved its great claws.

A Virginian has invented a tree protector which kills insects and worms which try to crawl up the trunk and eat the leaves, the new device consisting of a pliable receptacle to surround the tree and hold the insect-killing liquid, with a felt pad at the bottom to prevent insects from crawling up between the tree and the protector.

The "Whistling Language."

Some years ago, while roaming through the mountain ranges of Teneriffe, it fell to the writer's lot to hear the shepherds conversing in the whistling language which is used by the people of Teneriffe and Gomera. Three parties of shepherds were exchanging their hopes and fears regarding the weather by this means. On another occasion he heard an invitation to a dance sent in the "whistling language" across a stretch of country exceeding four miles in length. The young boys, and even the girls, are adepts at the "language," and the very sheep appear to understand whistled commands at a considerable distance. By placing two or three fingers in the mouth, the whistlers contrive to make the whistle carry to a distance of three miles or thereabouts. A French savant has conclusively proved that the whistling is in Spanish. Easy words are taken, and the sounds imitated by the whistlers. The language dates from 1455. Long practice and heredity have naturally given the shepherds extraordinary skill, and their vocabulary is now a long one, while in addition they have a regular code of graduated notes, which convey telegraphically what they cannot satisfactorily reproduce in the ordinary manner.—Waverley Magazine.

Seven Feet of Hair on Mr. Larow's Chin.

Mr. Legrand Larow of Lamar, Mo., has a beard which perhaps is the longest worn by any man in the world. His beard is seven feet in length, and has measured seven and one-half feet. Mr. Larow was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1852, and his relatives are noted for heavy beards, but not of extraordinary length. He is 6 feet in height, and weighs 175 pounds. When standing with his beard down it extends two feet upon the floor. He has not shaved for over 20 years. He wears his beard braided and wound around his body, or else wrapped and lodged inside his vest.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

How It Worked.

"It works this way," said the agent. "When a burglar tries to open the window this bell begins ringing and wakes you up."

"Bell rings and wakes me up?" said Popper. "And it will wake the baby, too. I don't want it. Take it away. I guess you don't know that kid of mine."—The Yellow Book.

THE TOOTH OF A WHALE.

IT IS A SCARCE AND THEREFORE AN UNUSUALLY VALUABLE ARTICLE.

From It the Whalebone of Commerce Is Made—Protecting the Bone From Fire and Rats—Interesting Information About an Industry Which Is Little Known.

"Whalebone was hard to get last year," said a New York dealer in the commodity, "but this season's supply will be a good deal smaller than that of 1896. A short time ago there were advices that eight whaling vessels stuck in the ice away up north, and according to the latest news from that region there is danger that they will not be able to get out at all this season. Ruling quotations now range from $4.25 to $4.50 a pound, but the five dollar mark will be reached soon, whether the imprisoned ships succeed in getting free or not.

"Nearly all the bone used in the United States is brought from the Arctic by Yankee whalers, although a little comes from the south seas and some from Japan. The supply from all quarters is much less than formerly. The demand, too, is nothing like it used to be, despite the great increase of population; for all sorts of celluloid, 'feather favor,' cork, rubber, steel and other substitutes have been very generally adopted.

"The high grade—the 'shell' bone—goes into first-class corsets and is used for stays in costly gowns, the demand for these purposes being so great that this quality is put into nothing else except certain surgical instruments. The 'grain' bone goes into the cheaper corsets, whips, etc. The two qualities differ greatly; the 'shell' being without grain and easily worked. While it is not one whit less elastic than the other it can be pierced or bored without danger of splitting, but this is not true of the 'grain' bone, which, as its trade name indicates, is made up of fibres which are prone to split apart.

"Most of the 'cutting' of whalebone, as those in the business term its preparation, is done in Paris and Bremen. A little is done, too, in London, and there are seven cutting establishments in the United States—four in New York, two in Boston and one in San Francisco.

"Five years ago the supply of whalebone was as phenomenally large as the present supply is small. There had been an unusually heavy take after several lean years, and at least 250,000 pounds, worth $4 a pound, or a cool $2,000,000 altogether, was stored in a little brick and stone structure on the Potrero shore of San Francisco bay.

This unprecedented and never since approached supply was as carefully guarded as if it had been made up of golden eagles. Not that there was much danger of its being stolen—for whalebone is stored in such masses that it cannot easily be taken away—but it is a decidedly inflammable substance, and there was great fear of fire. The storehouse is a perfect vault, with walls of brick and stone and iron roof and doors. A perforated pipe, from which the whole place could be readily flooded in case of fire, runs all around the top, and when the store of bone is large, trusted watchmen guard the place night and day.

There is always great danger to whalebone from rats—pests which are extremely numerous on the San Francisco water front, especially in the fall, when the whaleships make their appearance. In order to make sure that these sharp-toothed destroyers shall be kept out small iron doors, grated in small meshes, have been put in. When the big doors are opened for ventilation—and whalebone must be treated to plenty of fresh air—these grated screens are shut. As rats' teeth, though potent, are not quite hard enough to negotiate cold iron, this precaution has always served its purpose admirably.

Because of the possibility of fire, the men who receive the bone from the ships are always in a hurry to get through with it. As soon as a bone-laden craft docks, a big force of men is employed, and they pitch in and transfer the cargo with all possible haste, working night and day until the task is done. And as soon thereafter as it is feasible the whole batch is put aboard ships and railroad trains for the east, there to be distributed to the American and European "cutting" establishments.

From 1000 to 3000 pounds of bone are furnished by each whale, the latter amount, however, being decidedly exceptional. Before leaving San Francisco the bone is split, sorted according to color, and tied up in bundles. After collecting, the pieces are termed "stalks" and "slabs." They are from three to eight feet in length when ready for shipment, and weigh from three pounds up to six or seven.

When received by the manufacturer each slab is fringed with strong, glossy black hair. This has a separate value of its own, and is used in certain furniture manufactures; also mixed with horsehair in brushes. After it has been shaved off the slabs are scrubbed vigorously and then put to soak in water for a week. When sufficiently softened they are subjected to the action of hot steam in strong receptacles of special design. They are then ready to be split into "shell" and "grain" bone. After that they are cut into stays, whipstocks, etc.

The utmost pains have to be taken with the bone from the time it is moved from the head of the whale until it is safely through the manufacturing process in order to prevent "nicking." Although it has to be thoroughly softened before being regularly "cut" in the factories, it is exceptionally tender at all times and the least carelessness will sometimes greatly reduce the value of a slab even when the resulting "nick" is so slight as hardly to be noticed on inspection. It is considered a great breach of commercial honor for a dealer in bone to offer a nicked bundle without making known the defect, and all such lots are carefully marked "cut" in San Francisco.

Whalebone is often spoken of as the jaw, but really this is a misnomer—the bone of commerce being really cut from the teeth, of which there are 473 in the jaws of every whale. A fair-sized front tooth is worth quite $50 at present prices, and the entire head of a big whale represents a good deal of money.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR'S PRACTICE.

The Many Hardships and Peculiar Experiences He Has.

The continuous practice of twenty-seven years, even in a small community and by a physician who claims only ordinary skill or success, must necessarily afford many cases of medical interest. The clientele does not change so rapidly as in cities, and one gets better acquainted with family traits and peculiarities. These are sometimes very marked. I am acquainted with certain families in which the prognosis in any serious disease is bad from the start, while I know other families in which I should never think of giving a patient up—unless recovery was impossible—until actually moribund. I wish it were in my power to describe adequately some of the more important cases that have come under my notice.

The early years of my practice in this town were peculiarly hard. There were two other physicians in it, but they were both advanced in years—considerably older than the writer himself is today. They were both of excellent repute in the community, and when the infirmities of age would allow them to attend they were sure to be called upon. As a consequence of this the greater part of my business was in the adjoining towns. Living on the seacoast where the land is much intersected by estuaries, a large part of my practice was reached by crossing the water or by traveling on foot. Many a time have I been routed from my bed at 12 and 1 o'clock at night in the dead of winter, and been rowed a mile or more across the water, and then had to walk up to my knees in snow for several miles. When I came here there were but five horses in the village, and very few in the surrounding towns, so that walking was often a necessity. I did not ride a bicycle, because there were none; roads were too poor. I remember on two occasions after crossing the water I had to walk five miles in the deep snow. I went solely as a matter of duty. I undoubtedly saved the life of my patient, and he paid me with a promise to bring me some fish.

Much of my early practice was on somewhat distant islands, and though the trip was enjoyable enough in pleasant summer weather in a good yacht, it was decidedly the reverse in an open boat in a winter's gale. The trips in a summer fog though not dangerous were not exactly agreeable. On several occasions I have spent nearly the entire night on the water rowing aimlessly about and unable to find my destination.

The hardest time that I ever experienced was once in the spring when there was breaking up. I had a distance of but three miles to go—two by water and one by land. I reached the place after some delay, but on my return to the shore I found the stream so full of floating ice that it was impassable. I was so anxious to get back that I offered twenty-five dollars to any one who would undertake to get me across. The amount offered was five times that of my fee. I could find no one who would risk the attempt. I then got a man to take me in his sleigh to a point where the ice had not broken up, so that I might walk across. I started for a house that I saw, but lost my way on the ice and landed in thick woods. There had been a heavy storm a day or two before and I floundered around in the snow, one minute on a rock or boulder and the next up to my neck in a drift, until I became so exhausted that after I at length got sight of the house I could not get to it until I had lain down in the snow and rested nearly half an hour. I left my home at 8 a.m. and did not get back until 7 p. m. I lost twenty dollars by being away and have never fully recovered from the exposure and fatigue I underwent. Fortunately advancing years bring some alleviations—I leave all such trips now for my juniors.—Journal of Medicine and Science.

Remarkable Cycling Accident.

A correspondent at Montreal writes At the annual meeting of the Montreal Bicycle club a remarkable accident occurred in the first heat of the two-mile tandem race, when, during a spurt in the last lap at the far curve on the south side of the grounds, where the track curves up against the fence surrounding the grounds, the tandem ridden by L. S. Robertson and J. Drury became unmanageable. The machine actually jumped the fence, which is over three feet high, and the pedals of the one ridden by Provencher and Eaves becoming entangled with it, their machine followed it. The four men and the two machines disappeared over the fence as if the earth had swallowed them up. Beyond a few bruises to the men and a broken chain on one of the machines no damage was done.

Provencher and Eaves were able to ride in the final heat, but Robertson had to go home in a cab. It was a remarkable accident, and it is a wonder that any of the riders escaped without broken bones.—London Lancet.

Federal Premiums on Forest Fires.

Morris Quinn, the well-known pineland man, says that the Mississippi river lumbermen are flocking into the Winnibigoshish and other Indian reservations in northern Minnesota and contracting for logs under the dead and down timber act. Mr. Quinn is of the opinion that the great pine forests on these reservations will be entirely denuded, as a result of the law authorizing the cutting by the Indians of dead and down timber. The law, in his opinion, offers a standing premium to the Indians to start forest fires that trees may be burned and thus be placed within the meaning of the law. The only employment as a means of earning a livelihood which these Indians now have is afforded by the dead and down timber on the reservations, and as soon as the dead timber is exhausted they will be tempted to make more rather than be left in idleness and its attendant poverty. Mr. Quinn says that the people will not learn the necessity for preserving the forests until they have been destroyed.—Duluth Herald.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

THE REVENUE PROSPECT

CONTINUED INCREASE UNDER THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW.

A Fair Average of Importations as Between High-Water Mark in 1892 and Low-Water Mark in 1896 Will Provide a Surplus Instead of a Huge Deficit.

In estimating the workings of the Dingley tariff as a revenue producing measure some facts and considerations should be taken into account that do not readily present themselves to mind, but which are of the highest value when properly weighed.

At present the Democrats pronounce the tariff law a failure from a revenue point of view, and the Republicans seem for the most part to be in doubt as to its fiscal operation. Almost the only thing that seems to be sure and undisputed by either Democrats or Republicans is that the law has proven entirely successful as a measure in the interest of protection.

But as to revenue? The American Economist has been at some pains to search for light on this subject, and from the eminent tariff expert, Mr. W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, some statistical information has has been obtained that will not fail to be received as pertinent and convincing.

The actual receipts from customs during the four months that the act of 1897 has been in operation—viz., August, September, October and November—amounted to $34,474,322. The collections, it will be seen, show a gradual increase each month as follows:

August	$6,987,702.84
September	7,943,100.23
October	9,713,494.62
November	9,830,025.00

As is well known, the importations during the past four months have not been normal, owing to the large importations in anticipation of the passage of the present tariff.

Had the importations been as large during the period stated as they were in 1892, the revenue which we would have received under the rates of the present law would amount to $102,710,600, or $68,236,278 more than the actual receipts.

It may be urged, however, that this is not a fair comparison, as the year 1892 was a very prosperous year, and the importations were accordingly large.

Take, therefore, the year 1896, when business was suffering from depression. Had the importations during the past four months been as large as they were the same four months of 1896, the receipts under the present law would have amounted to $57,072,283, or $22,597,961 in excess of the actual receipts.

Taking the average of the importations for the same four months of 1892 and 1896, and applying the rates of the act of 1897, the estimated receipts amount to $69,574,152, or an increase of $35,099,830 over the actual receipts.

The total excess of expenditures over receipts during August, September, October and November, 1897, amounted to $35,084,177.23. It will be seen, therefore, that had the importations been as large during the past four months as the average of the importations for the corresponding period of 1892 and 1896, the receipts would have been $15,653 in excess of expenditures, and had the importations been as large as they were in 1892, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures by $22,250,254.

Just now, when the great volume of anticipatory importations has been only partially reduced, there is no basis for accurate estimates of what the importations will amount to when normal conditions shall have been restored. One thing, however, is reasonably certain, and that is that, whether or not the country reaches during 1898 the high water mark of prosperity which prevailed in 1892, it has risen out of the slough of depression in which the business interests floundered from 1893 to the close of 1896. A fair average between the high and low water gaueges of the two periods named will place us once more on safe high ground and will realize the reasonable expectations of those who framed the present Tariff law in full confidence that it would prove successful alike as to revenue and Protection.

To the Rescue.

AS SEEN BY DAN LAMONT.

Improved Conditions and Evidences of Prosperity Everywhere Visible.

Having returned from a recent visit to the Pacific coast, Vice-President Daniel Lamont, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has much to say about the improved conditions everywhere visible. He is a firm believer in the return of prosperity as an actual fact. Mr. Lamont, who was a conspicuous member of the administration which inflicted upon the country four years of depression and loss, may be trusted to report his observations without bias in favor of the party now in power. He certainly does not talk what the Evening Post grumblingly and grudging calls "political prosperity," meaning, of course, the prosperity which inevitably reflects in equal proportions discredit upon the free trade and credit upon the protection parties. Mr. Lamont is reported as saying:

"I have visited points along the line as far West as the Pacific Ocean terminals. I found all localities prosperous. There appear to be an abundance of trade, and the existence of good times is apparent everywhere. The farmers have made money on their crops. They appear to be happy. I noticed at several points that after selling their produce they were loading their teams with merchandise and furniture to be carried away to replenish the comfort of their homes. There were signs of industry everywhere along the line. The growth of the cattle raising industry is conspicuous. The mining towns along the way are active. In East Helena this was a notable feature. So, also, in Anaconda and Butte. I was surprised by the changes that have taken place in these centers. New plants are being constructed and a general air of prosperity exists. The lumber interests at the extreme coast terminals are active, and one hears there that when activity exists in these lines the conditions mean prosperity."

Protection and "Luck."

Many of the free trade papers have been doing a lot of talking about the great "luck" of the McKinley administration in "coming into power just at the time when prosperity was returning to the country." They have only got the cart before the horse. This is what is to be expected of men who put foreign interests before American interests. They get accustomed to seeing things twisted.

The facts are better expressed by saying that prosperity began to return to the country just as soon as the McKinley administration came into power, or, rather, just as soon as it was known that Major McKinley was elected and that protection was to be given in the near future to American industries. It is a little trick which prosperity has—to come back to the country just as soon as protection replaces free trade. We have seen it do it more than once in the history of the country.

In applying the term "luck" to what has happened the free traders are following in the steps of those shiftless, imprudent, short-sighted neighbors of the prudent, industrious man of sound judgment, who enviously attribute the rewards of his industry and good judgment to his "luck." Our present prosperity is due to no luck, but to the sound American policy of giving protection to American industries, of securing the home market to American producers and of providing work for American workmen at American wages.

New Methods of Revenue Collection.

An inconspicuous, but not the less important and direct, means of increasing the revenue is seen in the reform methods of assessing and collecting the customs duties at the port of New York. Not a few articles have been, and more will be, transferred from the free list to the dutiable list by careful re-examination of the methods of classification which have stood unchallenged for many years.

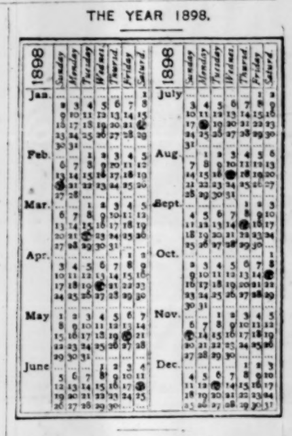
That errors have been made does not impeach the integrity of public officers, for any one at all familiar with official routine knows that Governmental inertia is quite as hard to overcome as that of material things, and "a decision" once made, however hastily, or whatever new facts may be brought to bear which should modify it, tends to assert and reassert itself with added rather than diminished force.

The present administration is peculiarly a "business" one, and in its simple directness seems to be less impressed by mere precedent than by the needs of the hour for accuracy.

'All That Could Be Expected.

With American exports increasing, and with the supply being reduced of the imports rushed over to avoid the payment of the Dingley bill duties, the showing under the first three months of the new law is all that could be expected.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette.

THE YEAR 1898.



Festivals and Fasts.

Epiphany	January 6
Septuagesima Sunday	February 6
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 20
Ash Wednesday	February 23
First Sunday in Lent	February 27
St. Patrick	March 17
Palm Sunday	April 3
Good Friday	April 8
Easter Sunday	April 10
Low Sunday	April 17
Rogation Sunday	May 15
Ascension Sunday—Holy Thursday	May 19
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 29
Trinity Sunday	June 5
Corpus Christi	June 9
St. John Baptist	June 24
Michaelmas Day	September 29
First Sunday in Advent	November 27
St. Andrew	November 30
Christmas Day	December 25

Morning and Evening Stars.

Mercury will be Morning Star about January 29, May 28, September 21, and Evening Star about April 10, August 8 and December 3.

Venus will be Morning Star till February 15; then Evening Star till December 1; and then Morning Star again the rest of the year.

Eclipses For the Year.

In the year 1898 there will be six eclipses, three of the sun and three of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the moon, January 7. Visible more or less to North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.

II. A total eclipse of the sun, January 22. Invisible to North America. Visible to Central and Eastern Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. Path of totality running through Central Africa, India and the Chinese Empire.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon, July 3. Invisible to North America. Visible more or less to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and to the eastern portion of South America. Magnitude of eclipse =0.934.

IV. An annual eclipse of the sun, July 18. Invisible to North America. Visible to the South Pacific Ocean and the southern extremity of South America.

V. A partial eclipse of the sun, December 13. Small and unimportant. Visible in the Southern Ocean.

VI. A total eclipse of the moon, December 27. Visible more or less to all the continents of the world except Australia, and to the Atlantic Ocean.

MISS LEILA HERBERT A SUICIDE.

The Daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy Kills Herself in Washington.

Miss Leila Herbert, the young and accomplished daughter of Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy during President Cleveland's last administration, committed suicide by leaping from the third story of her father's house, in Washington. Her skull was crushed and neck broken by the fall of nearly fifty feet.

More than two months ago Miss Herbert was thrown from a horse while visiting friends in Virginia, and sustained injuries which threatened to leave her a cripple for life. The possibility of such an affliction caused a melancholy which led to her suicide.

Miss Herbert also keenly regretted her retirement from the high social position she occupied during her father's service as Secretary of the Navy. Recognized as one of the Cabinet ladies, the especial friend and favorite of Mrs. Cleveland, petted and flattered in the highest circles, Miss Herbert enjoyed to the utmost the four years of her father's term as a Cabinet officer.

Miss Leila Herbert was the eldest of ex-Secretary Herbert's three children, and was a charming figure in Washington society. She came with her father to Washington when he was elected to Congress, and at once took charge of his household affairs, making the Herbert home one of the most attractive and comfortable in Washington from the spirit of true Southern hospitality, which gave it an atmosphere of its own among fashionable homes. When her father became Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second administration, Miss Herbert was called upon to take her place in the circle of Cabinet ladies, where she met with success the heavy social responsibilities placed upon her youthful shoulders. Socially, she was exceedingly popular, and her presence was sought at all gatherings. Her social triumphs here were repeated in Europe, where she went to attend the great naval demonstration at Kiel.

TURKS FIRE ON THE BANCROFT.

Apology Made For Indignities to an American Ship at Smyrna.

It appears that when the United States gunboat Bancroft arrived at Smyrna, during the night of December 4, she was greeted with a blank cannon shot and rifle bullets from the fort of Yenikal. A boat from the warship, sent shoreward to ask for explanations, was fired upon and compelled to return.

Thereupon the American Admiral lodged a protest with the United States Minister there, Dr. James B. Angell, who demanded the punishment of the guilty parties and an apology from the Turkish Government, which was given on Sunday last. In addition, two Turkish officers were dismissed and sentenced to a week's arrest.

The entry of ships into Smyrna at night is prohibited; but on this occasion the lamps in the outer lighthouses were still burning, and the Bancroft stopped when the requisite signals were made.

The Navy Department, Washington, received news of the firing on the Bancroft from the State Department, which had been informed through Minister Angell at Constantinople of the outcome of the incident.

Rich Young Man's Suicide.

Beverley Ward, Jr., aged twenty-two, a member of New York's fashionable set, was found dead in his bedroom at the Baltusrol Golf Clubhouse, near Short Hills, N. J. County Physician Westcott, who examined the body and made out the certificate of death, said at first that he died from an overdose of medicine, probably chloral, accidentally taken. Later he said that the cause of death was an overdose of morphine, probably taken with suicidal intent.

Fighting Trading Stamps.

The New Haven (Conn.) Merchants' Association is fighting "trading stamps."

Apple Shipments From Canada.

The total apple shipments to date from Canada to the United States are 542,526 barrels, compared with 2,025,737 barrels up to the same date last year. The phenomenally large apple crop last season accounts for the marked falling off in this season's figures. The shipments for a recent week amounted to 24,381 barrels, compared with 87,084 for the corresponding week of 1896.

G. A. R. Encampment in 1900.

Pittsburg wants the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in 1900. In connection with the encampment, if it should be held there, it is proposed to unveil a soldiers' monument to cost $500,000.

How Thimbles Are Made.

Dies of the different sizes are used, into which the metal, whether gold, silver or steel, is pressed. The hole punching, finishing, polishing and tempering are done afterward. Celluloid and rubber are molded. The best thimbles are made in France, where the process is more thorough. The first step in the making of a Paris thimble is the cutting into a disk of the desired size a thin piece of sheet iron. This is brought to a red heat, placed over a graduated hole in an iron bench and hammered down into it with a punch. This hole is in the form of a thimble. The iron takes its shape and is removed from the hole. The little indentations to keep the needle from slipping are made in it and all the other finishing strokes of the perfect thimble put on it. The iron is then made into steel by a process peculiar to the French thimble maker and is tempered, polished and brought to a deep blue color. A thin sheet of gold is then pressed into the interior of the thimble and fastened there by a mandrel. Gold leaf is attached to the outside by great pressure, the edges of the leaf being fitted in and held by small grooves at the base of the thimble. The article is then ready for use. The gold will last for years. The steel never wears out, and the gold can be readily replaced at any time.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Honesty and Virtue.

There is more honesty and virtue contained in a bottle of Salvation Oil, than in any other liniment known. "Mrs. A. Fiedler, 2864 Palethorp St., Philadelphia, Pa., confirms this truth: She found Salvation Oil to be an excellent remedy for rheumatism, stiff joints, bruises, etc., and thinks it should always be kept in the house." Don't listen to the dealer's arguments in favor of a substitute. Insist on getting Salvation Oil. it costs only 25 cts.

Norfolk and Souteu R. R.

Schedule in effect April 27, 1897.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth city, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamerlines, and at Edenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers, and steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Nonse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Saturdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesdays.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Landing, Oriental and Newbern.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time thsn by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern railroad; Baltimore, by C. W. & R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, Gen'l Man 'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard: Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 652 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such general satisfaction.

The Port Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

RUSTING OUT.

Physicians of long experience agree that retiring from business, as it is called, is a critical matter. Late in life many habits have become automatic, and to cast aside accustomed daily tasks, often mistaken for burdens, is not unattended with physical risks. If a man quitting business for good has resources to fill up his time congenially then all may go well; but to drop suddenly from a scene of action to one of contemplation is a more serious step than might be supposed.

The hours looked forward to for restfulness from care may drag from vacancy, and the mind prey upon itself for lack of healthful outward exercise. Therefore the wise old physician recommends caution in abandoning a useful routine which in the course of years has become second nature. Something that calls for wholesome expenditure of energy must take the place of regular work. Often a merchant looks forward to ending his days on a farm, which will serve for occupation, though not likely, in the hands of an amateur, to be particularly profitable. But if it proves agreeable it contains nature's balm and preservative.

GREENBACKS AND TREASURY NOTES.

A correspondent asks "What distinction is there between greenbacks and treasury notes? Are treasury notes exempt from taxation? If so, why?" The greenbacks are legal tender, made so by the acts under which they were issued; the treasury notes are not legal tender, though, like the present silver certificates they pass current. All "securities of the United States" are exempt from taxation "by or under state authority;" this provision of the act of Feb. 25th, 1862 (the first greenback act) covers treasury notes. This provision was made to make the bills more acceptable.

A PROPER UNION.

The union of capital, talent or skill and labor is the source of every human benefit to mankind, whether mental, moral or spiritual. These three elements of success in the advancement of civilization and the salvation of the human race, should not be separated or set at variance with each other, but should operate in harmony each upholding the other in a triune partnership, which must produce the greatest value in each, and the greatest advancement and happiness to all.

It was some years ago that a man of National reputation who had been in Congress two decades, made the following remark: "Unless a Congressman has places enough to give nearly every one who applies for a position patronage can be of no use to him. As there are usually ten applicants for every place he can get, the fact is that he makes one supporter and nine enemies by his action." It's a common experience.

The authority for Protection to our own people is older than the Republican party, older than the Whig party, older than the Republic. Its author was not Lincoln, or Greeley, or Clay, or Washington, but Paul, who says in his first letter to Timothy, Vth chapter and 8th verse, "But if any provide not for his own, specially those of his house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

If the revenue from the Dingley law goes on increasing the time will come when its enemies will be silenced. They are firing their ammunition now for fear that will happen.

Gen. Lee will not be frightened by Spanish bombs left in or near the Consulate in Havana. Many thousands of Americans of the General's age have smelt more powder than any Spaniard in existence.

Kaiser Wilheim should not confuse the two Sams. It is true that he has called down President Sam of Hayti, but not your Uncle Sam. If he sends any warships over here, the Police will arrest them.

We entirely agree with the Asheville "Register" that if the Republicans of North Carolina act with common sense, the Democrats can no more win next year than they did last year.

The Dingley Tariff came into existence handicapped by prenatal environments, but in spite of all it is coming to the front on its merits and will get there.

The Mexican dollar is quoted at less than 46c. and Mr. Bryan is still enamored with it as a medium for wiping out a 100c debt.

There seems to be no cause for any Tariff legislation by the present Congress.

IS IT NOT THE BEST?

If the enlargement of industries so as to give employment to thousands of additional operatives, if the creation of new industries giving employment to still more workmen, the booming of all kinds of business, agricultural, mining, transportation, etc., giving employment to hundreds of thousands more, all of whom have their wages raised from little or nothing to the good pay that good times bring them, if this is not the best kind of "Protection" then let workmen imagine something better if they can. And all this has been done whenever a Protection policy has taken the place in this land of the "low tariff," "revenue reform" or "Tariff for revenue only" calamities the Democratic party has enacted when it has accidentally gotten into power.

For one that is born careless and procrastinating it is exceedingly difficult to be methodical and prompt. The instinct is not to do to-day what can by any possibility be put off till to-morrow; and trying to take time by the forelock involves a struggle and much exertion. Yet both method and promptitude are to be learnt; and human nature being on one side of it automatic, habits are formed whereby that was in the beginning beyond measure distasteful becomes comparatively easy.

An Uncertain Disease.

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguised dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 24, 1897.

Christmas brings no rest for President McKinley, whose callers have been as numerous this week as at any time since his inauguration, so numerous, indeed, that he has been compelled for lack of time not to see many of them. The most of these callers were after office.

There is no probability that the attempt which is being quietly made by the representatives of several countries to get this country to interfere with the partition of China by Germany and other European nations will be successful. President McKinley and his advisers are too shrewd to allow this country to be embroiled in a matter which concerns us so little. American interests in China will be protected, and that is as far as this administration will go.

Secretary Wilson this week notified Senators and Representatives that the seeds for free distribution had arrived and would be sent out as fast as the addressed franks are received at the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. J. R. Burton, of Kansas, who knows the politics of that State like a book, said: "Speaking figuratively, Kansas is now wearing its Sunday clothes every day. Our people have been paying off debts with a rapidity that has no parallel. This year, after discharging a heavy total of obligations, they have been able to save $1,500,000, and have lived well besides. There has been improvement all along the line, agricultural, commercial and political. The Republican party, after battling hard since 1890, and with a constantly increasing vote, at last can see supremacy in sight. It has been a hard fight against the combined opposition forces, but I regard it as certain that the party will triumph at the polls next year and in 1900."

Each member of the Cabinet will send a separate answer to the Senate resolution asking the heads of the executive departments to give their opinion of the working of the civil service law and rules and their advice as to what might be done to improve existing conditions.

A Flag of Warning.

Beware of the dry, tickling, hacking, morning cough, for it warns you that consumption lurks near. The famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it. "I had a very bad cough. One doctor pronounced it consumption. I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and was completely cured; the cough left me and has never come back. Simon Smasal, 375 31st Street, Chicago, Ills." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs but 25 cents. Ask for Bull's, take only Bull's.

The Coming Woman

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Convicts to Make Shirts.

The Penetentiary Board has made a contract with S. P. Hildebrand, of Cohoes, N. Y., to furnish him with any number of convicts up to 350 to 350 to make shirts inside the prison, utilizing for this purpose the great west wing, which is now unoccupied. He is to pay the State 24 cents per dozen for the shirts made.—Raleigh correspondenc.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

What Is "Social Position?"

People who belong to what is called the "best society" in large towns or cities, says Henry Childs Merwin in The Atlantic, are usually quite unconscious of the fact that society is graded just as minutely beneath them as it is in the plane with which they are familiar. But, in fact, every individual in a complex society, down to the beggar in the street or the tramp on the highway, has his "social position." The city missionaries of Boston report, with some astonishment, that a great social gap exists between the peanut vender on the sidewalk and the peripatetic organ grinder and that the children of the former are forbidden by their parents to play with the children of the latter. It is indeed asserted, and with considerable truth, that mere wealth is a passport to the best society, but this is less true in America than it is in England and less true in Australia than it is in America.

The reason is that in England the best society is a state institution and therefore is more sure of its position and can afford to be less exclusive—to be more hospitable not only to wealth, but also to intellect and originality—than is possible for the corresponding class in a democratic country. Moreover, even from the most aristocratic point of view, a good reason can be given for accepting wealth as a substitute for birth. The fact that a man has made much money implies, as a rule, that both his mind and his physical strength are far above the average. From what better stock, then, could the best society be recruited? This, of course, is not the motive of the rich man's reception in good society. It might better be described as nature's reason for permitting the anomaly.

Washington as a Sportsman.

In the biography of George Washington by Professor Woodrow Wilson (Harper's) occurs the following description of Washington as a sportsman:

"Washington loved horses and dogs with the heartiest sportsman of them all. He had a great gusto for stalking deer with George Mason on the broad forested tracts round Gunston Hall and liked often to take gun or rod after lesser game when the day fell dull, but best of all he loved a horse's back and the hard ride for hours together after the dogs and a crafty quarry—a horse it put a man to his points to ride, a country where the running was only for those who dared. His own mounts could nowhere be bettered in Virginia. There was full blood of Araby in his noble Magnolia and as good hunting blood as was to be found in the colony in his Blueskin and Ajax, Valiant and Chinkling. His hounds he tred 'so flew'd, so sanded,' so matched in speed and habit, that they kept always tune and pace together in the field. 'Twas first to the stables for him always in the morning and then to the kennels."

There were other pleasures, too, in the life of a country gentleman of Virginia, and Washington did not scorn them.

Spontaneous Ignition.

As is well known, a frequent source of "unaccountable" fires turns out to be, in reality, the spontaneous ignition of various materials more or less saturated with oils or fats. The following is considered a reliable list of common materials of the class which, when containing oily matters, will, under favorable conditions, oftentimes ignite naturally: Waste, tow, rags, sawdust, shavings, cotton and woolen cloth, roofing felt and, in fact, all porous combustible bodies containing any oily or resinous substance having an affinity for oxygen. All vegetable and animal oils have more or less affinity for oxygen, while those produced from the distillation of petroleum and shale are practically unacted upon by the element. But the oils which oxidize in the air most rapidly are the vegetable oils, such as linseed, hempseed, poppy oil, etc. Briefly, by far the most frequent sources of fires from spontaneous combustion are those which result from heat induced by the absorption of atmospheric oxygen.

Puny Children

Who would prescribe only tonics and bitters for a weak, puny child? Its muscles and nerves are so thoroughly exhausted that they cannot be *whipped* into activity. The child needs food; a blood-making, nerve-strengthening and muscle-building food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil is all of this, and you still have a tonic in the hypophosphites of lime and soda to act with the food. For thin and delicate children there is no remedy superior to it in the world. It means growth, strength, plumpness and comfort to them. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A Man of Action.

In a provincial town three men were in love with the same girl, the elderly widower foolishly, the impecunious younger son passionately, the curate mildly.

The elderly widower, who had four children, talked to her about the advantages of a comfortable income and maternal duties. The impecunious younger son raved about romantic marriages and the picturesque side of poverty. The curate ate buttered toast and lisped on indifferent subjects.

The girl listened to the elderly widower with a demure smile and a coy blush. She sat with clasped hands and a burning face, eagerly drinking in the impecunious younger son's flights of imagination. While the curate, good she knitted red petticoats for paupers.

The elderly widower proposed. His tone was moderate, his language dignified. He bade her pause and reflect. The two most desirable things in the world was in his power to offer her—a Christian home and a ready made family.

She thanked him with tears in her eyes and took a week to think it over.

The impecunious younger son also proposed. He pleaded passionately, eloquently. Let her fly with him, he urged, to the uttermost ends of the earth, not a prosaic, inexpensive railway journey somewhere within reach, but a regular extravagant expedition to its antipodes either beyond their

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience is felt in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet; both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

The Home of the Hot Devils.

The greatest natural wonder in Java, if not in the entire world, is the justly celebrated Gheko Kamdha Gumko, or "home of the hot devils," known to the world as the Island of Fire. This geological eccentricity is really a lake of boiling mud, situated at about the center of the plains of Grobogann, and is called an island because of the great emerald sea of vegetation which surrounds it and gives it that appearance.

The "island" is about two miles in circumference and is situated at a distance of almost exactly 50 miles from Solo. Near the center of this geological freak immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling like great timbers thrust through the boiling substratum by giant hands and then quickly withdrawn.

Besides the phenomenon of the boiling mud columns there are scores of gigantic bubbles of hot slime that fill up like huge balloons and keep up a series of constant explosions, the intensity of the detonations varying with the size of the bubble. In times past, so the Javanese authorities say, there was a tall spirelike column of baked mud on the west edge of the lake, which constantly belched a pure stream of cold water, but this has long been obliterated, and everything is now a seething mass of bubbling mud and slime, a marvel to the visitors who come from long distances to see it.

Weighing an Elephant.

An Indian writer relates an interesting anecdote concerning Shahjee, the father of the first ruling prince of Mahrattas of Hindustan, who lived at about the beginning of the seventeenth century. On one occasion a certain high official made a vow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money, but the great difficulty that at first presented itself was the mode of ascertaining what this weight really was, and all the learned and clever men of the court seem to have endeavored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient power to weigh the elephant. At length it is said that Shahjee came forward and suggested a plan which was simple and yet ingenious in the highest degree. He caused the unwieldy animal to be conducted along a stage, specially made for the purpose by the water side, into a flat bottomed boat and then having marked on the boat the height to which the water reached after the elephant had weighed it down the latter was taken out and stones substituted in sufficient quantity to load the boat to the same line. The stones were then taken to the scales, and thus, to the amazement of the court, was ascertained the true weight of the elephant.—Animal Friends.

But Little Danger From Lightning.

Writing on "The Needless Fear of Lightning," Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, says that "it will doubtless surprise the timid to know that only 200 deaths a year occur on an average throughout this entire country from lightning, or one person in every 350,000 people. Now, in comparison, 15 times as many people are killed each year by falling out of windows, over twice as many from being bitten by rattlesnakes, while 25 per cent more are killed with 'unloaded' pistols. More people are drowned around New York city alone every year than there are deaths from lightning all over the country. In fact, more people by 50 per cent are killed by being kicked by horses in New York city than die from lightning thoughout the whole of the United States. The casualties of the south show the dangers of being lynched and of being killed by lightning are about the same. The trolley cars of our cities kill a far greater number of people than do the lightning storms. Now, these are facts. They are strictly accurate and carefully computed."

The Boss.

In a harsh, resonant voice the boss was shouting his orders over our heads to the farthermost portion of the works. His short, thickset, muscular figure seemed rooted to the masonry on which he stood. The mingled shrewdness and brute strength of his hard face marked him as a product of natural selection for the place that he filled. His restless gray eyes were everywhere at once, and his whole personality was tense with a compelling physical energy. If the work slackened in any portion of the ruins, his voice took on a vibrant quality as he raised it to the shout of "Now, boys, at it there!" And then a lash of stinging oaths. You could feel a quickening of muscular force among the men, like the show of eager industry in a section of a schoolroom that has fallen suddenly under the master's questioning eye. —"The Workers," by Walter A. Wyckoff, in Scribner's.

In the long arctic night there is a constant difficulty in keeping awake. Greely had to make very strict rules to keep his men awake during the long arctic night. Beds were not allowed to be made, and the men were compelled to get up and move about.

"The oyster sleeps in a folding bed.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

The Sad Part.

A lady who has been away from the city for a long while, and who during her absence received the sad news of the death of the husband of one of her intimate friends, upon her return hastened to call upon the bereaved widow to extend her sympathy and condolence.

"My dear ——, I am so sorry to hear of your husband's death," said the lady with a suspicious break in her voice, "and you know, dear, how much I sympathize with you."

"Yes, I know you do. It is awful to have your husband taken away, and he did not leave me a cent of insurance either," said the widow, bursting into tears.—Toledo Blade.

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The following list gives the principal periodicals selected from and the names of some of the well-known authors whose articles have recently appeared in the Eclectic.

PERIODICALS	AUTHORS
Westminister Review, Contemporary Review, Fortnightly Review, Nineteenth Century, Science Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, Macmillan's Magazine, New Review, Temple Bar, Gentleman's Magazine, Chamber's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday Magazine, Belgravia, Argosy, Time, etc., etc.	Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Andrew Lang, Prof. Max Mueller, J. Norman Lockyer, James Bryce, M. P., William Black W. H. Mallock, Thobeut Spenser, T. P. Mahaffy, Sir Robert Ball, Prince Kropotkin, Archdeacon Farrar, St. George Mivart, Rev. H. R. Haweis, Frederick Harrison, Karl Blind, etc., etc.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be handsomely printed during 1898. This edition is issued every Wednesday, and presents an excellent compendium of the contents of the daily, but adds special information for farmers and the home. Its weekly news brings to the fireside a fund of sound information, which every man needs for himself, and an influence for good, which he needs for his family. Price, $1 a year. Readers can sometimes get the Tribune at a lower price in combination with a local weekly paper. Sample copies free. Friends of the party and The Tribune are invited to make up clubs for the paper in their localities.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays. Price, $2 a year. This edition is being enriched by the addition to each issue of a large size of a handsome pictorial supplement of 32 pages, in which are printed a profusion of illustrations and other pictures of great beauty and artistic merit. This supplement is dignified and able, and not only most entertaining, but immensely educational upon the minds and tastes of the family. An increasing number of subscribers indicate public approval of this feature of The Tribune. Sample copies free.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1898, now in preparation, will contain several features of value not included in previous numbers, among them a new constitution of the State of New York, providing for non partisan municipal elections, The Tribune's digest having been approved by Joseph H. Choate, a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention; the Constitution of the United States; the Dingley Tariff Bill, rates compared with the Wilson Bill, the Reciprocity clause in full; a history of the Greco-Turkish war, the principal events of 1897, etc., etc. The regular features will be retained, viz: Election returns for 1896 and 1897, in detail; platforms of all parties; extended array of statistics of trade, commerce, finance, money, production of precious metals, manufactures, public debts, pensions, postage, shipping, etc., names of the principal officers of the United States and the several States, with their salaries; an abstract of the latest census; lists of Congress and the State Legislatures; multitudes of other valuable matters, of which every intelligent man wishes to refer to. 25 cents a copy. Copies may be ordered in advance. The Almanac will be out in January.

A large number of Pamphlets extra, some of them specially printed, have been printed by The Tribune, circulars describing them will cheerfully be sent to any one inquiring by postal card.

THE TRIBUNE, New York

TO THE PEOPLE

—OF—

ELIZABETH CITY

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY

I promised you in the last issue of THE CAROLINIAN to say something to you, provided you would keep your eye open on my space.

I WANT

to say to the readers of the "Carolinian" that I'm a stranger to some of you and wish to make your acquaintance, and see no way only for you to call at my store at buy something and

Shake Hands

and go home and tell the old lady and children that you have had the pleasure of grasping the hand

of *old BIG IKE*

who has been slaughtering goods at AUCTION at such prices as never before heard of in Elizabeth City. I am informed that a great many people who visit Elizabeth City

Travel in Boats

loaded down with produce of every kind, brought to market to sell, and have to look the town over to find customers to buy their produce, because each boatman has his wharf to sell from. I ask these boatmen if it would not be better for all the boatmen to land at some wharf so every one would know where to find the boat and not walk the town over when they are in want of such produce as boatmen bring to market.

Keep your eye open on this space until next issue.

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Eagle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Assistant Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 2d and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Belanga, Prophet; John H. Gregory, K. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

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Terms Reasonable.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 29, 1897.

☞ A Happy New Year!

☞ Make good resolutions and keep them.

☞ We had a cold Christmas which indicates a healthy winter.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a Calendar with the "Compliments of B. F. Smith Fire-Proof Construction Co.," of washington, D. C.

☞ Governor Russell has appointed Judge Geore H. Brown to hold the special term of Pasquotank Court, which covenes here next Monday.

☞ Attention is called to "Dobson's Headache and Neuralgia Remedy," in another column. We have tested it and find that it does what it claims.

☞ E. C. Duncan, the Collector, was not confirmed before Congress adjourned for the holidays, so he will not take charge until the middle of January or first of February.

☞ Thanks to those of our patrons who have paid up and renewed their subscriptions. There are a few who have failed to remit. We hope to hear from them at an early day.

☞ The thanks we have received from so many patrons, both verbally and by letter, for not omitting an issue of the CAROLINIAN on holiday week more than repays us for the cost.

☞ Near Hertford on the 21st inst. while several boys were out guaning, one of them accidentally shot Thomas G. Skinner jr., son of ex-Congressman Skinner, inflicting a painful wound on the head.

☞ We acknowledge letters from friends in different parts of the District with kind messages inspired by the gladsome season, wishing us happiness and prosperity. To one and all, we respond, "The same to you"

☞ The "nigger" racket and rabid abuse of Republicans and Populists are the Democratic slogans now. Let 'em keep it up, as it will make Cooperation more certain and successful

☞ At Henderson, on the 22nd ult., Dr. W. S. Gregory, of Elizabeth City, was married to Miss Kate Dean the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. D. Huffam. They arrived here on Thursday evening where they will make their future home.

☞ Christmas here was comparatively quiet. There was the usual "popping" of fire-crackers and displays of pyrotecnics, of course, but good order generally prevailed. The Police did their duty. Elizabeth City maintains its reputation of being a well governed town.

☞ We see that the "University Magazine," at Chapel Hill, has been revived with our young townsman, S. S. Lamb as editor. We have always felt an interest in "Sam," and believed he had that in him which, when developed, would enable him to make his mark. The trend of his mind appears to be literary-ward, and his editorials indicate that he is starting right.

☞ While some of the Sound Fishermen report that their catches have not quite come up to expectations, others report more favorable. Among the latter is J. L. Midgett, of Mann's Harbor. At a recent fishing he took from three pound nets in Croatan Sound, he caught 36 boxes of Rock, which averaged $11 each. Several others have also done well.

☞ Among the kindly Christmas remembrances we received a beautiful Arm Rocking Chair with the following card attached: "From P. W. Melick to Dr. Palemon John." That the "gift is highly appreciated goes without saying. It is just the right size, is restful and comfortable. He has others at his Mammoth Furniture Stoee.

☞ The work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is rapidly progressing. The old locks at South Mills have been taken up and are being replaced by one 40 by 328 feet, which will accomidate vessels of 39 feet beam, drawing 10 feet of water. Work will soon begin at the Culpepper lock, taking it out and let the Dredges come down in the low level toward South Mills. A new bridge will be built at New Canal—one that will turn both ways.

☞ Poindexter street is an unsoived problem. It has troubled every Board of Commissioners for years, and never yet has there been any agreement as to the most practical plan to adopt in regard to it. Of course, the street should be, eventually *must* be widened. But it will not be until the property owners come to terms as to damages. For the present, Martin street will be put in condition for travel to and from the Depot during the worst weather, which can be done at small cost. It is sheer folly to spend money on Poindexter street until the "widening" matter is definitely settled. Then the improvement can be intelligently considered.

☞ Plan to save time and make every lick count.

☞ See prospectus of the Eclectic Magazine.

☞ There will be a Concert at New Hope on Friday night for the benefit of Perquimans Parsonage.

☞ Sample Carpet Rugs from 5c to 25c at Fowler & Co.'s

☞ Bargains in Blankets at Fowler Co.'s. See theirs before buying.

☞ Adhesive plaster can readily be removed by the application of a mixture of olive oil and turpentine.

☞ Dress Goods at a price to please all this Fall at Fowler & Co.'s

☞ Carpets and Straw Mattings at bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞ Charity begins at home. To first look after the welfare of our country is the plan of Protection.

☞ Fowler & Co. struck it right again on Overcoats and Suits. Save money by seeing theirs.

☞ The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞ Nearly every man meets his ideal some time or other, but he is not always able to secure an introduction.

☞ The world is full of men with no other possession than experience, who would be glad to sell it for less than they paid for it.

☞ Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 15 years, with capes

☞ Begin with the new year to use the head more, and profit by the experience of others. Read more and learn more.

☞ That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞ A Western paper the other day referred to a woman teacher as an "educatress," and a Southern journal spoke of a woman with a good appetite as a good "eatress."

☞ How are you off for Blankets We have'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞ The papers have a paragraph on kissing a girl against her will. We know a young man who prefers to kiss a girl against her lips—but she might object if she had a Will of her own.

☞ Gum Boots, Oil Clothing, and Twines and Nets, at wholesale at Fowler & Co.

☞ After all is said, the most independent man in the country is the farmer, and especially so if he owns his farm and is out of debt. He can produce and live upon the labor of his own hands, regardless of every other persons.

☞ The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞ To a question, "Why was General Jackson called 'Hickory Jackson?'" we reply that he was called "Old Hickory," not "Hickory Jackson." The name grew on him First his soldiers in the war of 1812 said that he was as tough as hickory, so he was called Hickory; then the prefix "old" was applied as a term of affection.

Everybody says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

☞ Shoes! Shoes and Boots. Fowler & Co. bought before the advance and will give you the benefit

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:10 and will set to-night at 4:54.—Did you get a "Christmas gift?"—To-day is only a matter of 9 hours and 4 minutes.—Once let the Christmas spirit dry up in a man, and it is usually broken off in the extraction.—Messrs. Fred Lamb and Archie Vaughan came home from the A. & M. College to spend the holidays with their parents.—No man ever conquored who began a struggle with his eyes shut.—A certain young man came riding down the street the other morning at a good speed. He struck a frozen clod and took a header, receiving a few bruises. He never uttered a prayer either.—Miss Carrie Cartwright has been spending the holidays visiting her brother, Dr. R. N. Cartwright, at Fairfield.—The Versifier thus contrasts "Then and Now:"

In boyhood's happy days we're prone
To think it very queer,
That nature has fixed Christmas so
It comes but once a year.

But when we're older and put up
The price for Santa Claus,
We see with clear, unfailing eyes
The wisdom of her laws.

—Mr. Elbert Thompson came home from the University to spend the holidays with his mother in the Second Ward.—Our long time and highly esteemed friend, Mr. Lemuel Basnight, of Wanchese, gave us a pleasant call the other day.—The past of a man's life never dies; it only sleeps.—The Naval Reserves will give an Oyster Supper at the Armory, on Water street, next Tuesday night. Let this most worthy organization have a liberal patronage. They deserve it.—The most powerful men sometimes doubt their power; the feeblest seldom ever.—Felix Jones, esq., of Indiantown, called on Friday and paid his respects. He is one of Camden's worthy and trusted Republicans.—Hon. Charles B. Peudleton, who has been spending some weeks here, has returned to his home at Key West, Fla.—A observer gives it as his opinion that only he who owes no debt can be at peace with all men.—S. W. Woodley, of Creswell, called on Friday. He is now engaged at his Fishery near Skyco.—There is no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing with an exception.—The Listener overheard the following: "Christmas is getting too expensive for me," said a citizen. "Tisn't half so bad as New Years," said another. "New Years?" demanded the growler. "Yes, that's when the bills come in," was the response.—Mr. C. B. Williams of the North Carolina Experiment Station came home to spend Christmas.—The question that has been interesting the average little boy is thus slated:

They attended the Sabbath School,
Small John and likewise Jimmy,
And each of himself did ask,
"I wonder what they'll gimme?"

—J. M. Parker, for seven years the keeper of Wades Point Light House, called on Friday. He has not only made a record but he is one of Nature's noblemen one can "tie to."—Earth hath nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—An honest politician is one of the noblest works of his party.—Uncle Eben says that "Christmas comes but oncet a year, but dar ain't no 'jections ter enybody's makin' de cheerfulness and jinerosity ob it hold ober fur twelve months, if he wants ter."—"Were you ever held up?" a Second Ward man was asked. "I should say so," he replied. "When?" "Every Christmas."—The CAROLINIAN Job Press has been and is still kept busy. Thanks for the liberal patronage.—The editor of the CAROLINIAN is gratefully thankful to the kind friends who remembered him on Christmas day. May they all be as happy as they have made him. —It is a poor road that will allow a bicycle to indulge in mudslinging. —Saith the Bard:

Men are but boys of older growth,
Women are girls forever;
The tie that binds us to our youth
Not all of life can sever.

—The new receipt for making people happy, the Cynic says, is visit it them and they will be happy when you go. —It is good advice to be sure that the girl loves you before you pawn your watch to give her a present.—We have a friend who for years has annually sent us a fine fat Turkey for our Christmas dinner. This year he did not forget us. But for his modesty, we'd be glad to mention his name. Suffice it to say it "filled the bill," by going where the others went before. —Common sense is the knack of doing things as they ought to be done.—Seeing certain people unhappy, the Poet is led to exclaim:

Sad is that man's perverted way
Who for indignant moods was born;
You try to throw him a boquet,
But he will always grab the thorn.

—Our old Democratic friend Wm. R. Gordon esq., of Sligo, gave us a social call the other day, and he had kind words to say, which were appreciated.—Miss Lillie Grandy is spending the holidays with her parents on West Main street.—Kramer Bro's & Co., have issued an unique and very handsome Calendar for 1898 Thanks for a copy.—Miss Helen Martin is off on a visit to friends at Edenton.—Miss Craddock, of Petersburg, Va., is visiting Mrs. C. H. Robinson, on Main street.—Mr. M. L. Sheep, of Jerseytown, Pa., is here on a visit to his son President Sheep, of the Collegiate Institute. He gave us a call. Among other things he spoke of the great changes and wonderful improvements in our City since his last visit. —Do not fail to read the new "ad" of J. A. Hooper & Co.—Mrs. Jessie Askew, after a lingering illness, died on Sunday.—Dr. J. T. Buxton, of Philadelphia; Mr S. B. Buxton, of Jackson; Mr. Russer Buxton, of Norfolk, and Miss Ruby Buxton, of Newport News, spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs J. H. White, on West Main street.—By Rev. J. H. Hall yesterday, Mr. James Simmons was married to Miss Estel Hudgins, of Norfolk.

Biggest Offer Yet.

The North Carolinian

AND

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press

Both papers one year

FOR ONLY $1.50.

The Twice-a Week Detroit Free Press needs no introduction. Its many special articles by noted writers have given it a world-wide reputation. In short, it is one of the cleanest, brightest and best papers published. No pains or expense will be spared in keeping up its present standard.

Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination, you uet 52 copies of The Carolinian and 104 copies of The Fress Press, 156 papers, for $1.50.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 12, '97.

This will certify that for several years I have been badly afflicted with Catarrh and Lung Troubles. I came from Michigan for a change of climate two months ago, but grew worse. I had intense pains in my back and side and almost constant headache. I grew weak and thin. No medicine seemed to help me. At last as an experiment, I called on Dr. Hill (The Healer.) I received immediate help and now am daily gaining health and strength and feel like a new man Dr. Hill has wonderful power to relieve pain and disease without drugs or medicines. A. A. MILLER.

Quite a number of people troubled with Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameness and other painful complaints are daily finding relief by Dr. Hill's treatment. The cheap rates for treatment will only continue for two weeks. Albemare House, Room 15.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores. Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

DODSON'S

Headache and Neuralgia Remedy.

ITS SAFE,
QUICK RELIEF,
HARMLESS.

—Prepared by—

M. J. DODSON, PHARMMCIST,
NORFOLK, Va.

A specific for all Headaches, Sick, Nervous or Neuralgic. An invaluable remedy for all forms of Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Sciatica and Rheumatic Pains. It contains no Chloral, Morphia or other poisonous drugs. It is perfectly safe.

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Admisitration Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the late John J. Parmore I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOSEPH ROUGHTON.

Nov. 29, 1897.

☞ Claims filed at the office of I. M. MEEKINS, Attorney.

Administration Notice.

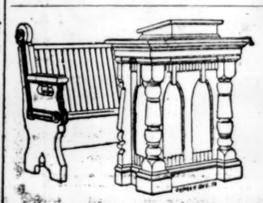
Having qualified as Administrator of the late Matilda Trublood, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 25th of Nov., 1897.

EDMOND FLETCHER,
Administrato

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the late W. J. Griffin, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CAMILLA C. GRIFFIN
I. M. MEEKINS.
Oct. 25, 1897. Administrators



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ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Remember Saturday is Emancipation Day.

Mrs. Irene Taylor, from Kinkora, N. J., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. William Glover paid a visit to Hertford last week.

A number of our county teachers are spending this week in town.

Hon. Hugh Cale has reaceed home from Washington after a trip to Greensboro.

Mr. and Mrs J. T. Lowe, of Hertford, visited us during the holidays.

Ye reporter returns thanks for holiday courtesies.

Mr. William Overton returned on Monday from a trip to Edenton.

Rev. E. C Cooper will address the people of Edenton on Emancipation Day.

Corner Stone Sabbath School held a Christmas Tree at the Samaritan Hall Monday night.

Prof. R. R Cartwright, of the Plymouth State Normal, was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. C. N. Cartwright returned to her home at Edenton yesterday after spending a few days here.

Clarence Martin arrived Saturday from New York and will spend some time here.

Miss C. N. Kearney, of the State Normal left Friday to spend the holidays at her home in Warrenton.

Miss Kate Bacchus and sister, of Edenton, are the guests of Mrs. Jennie Overton on Road street.

W. W. Browne, founder of the order of True Reformers and President of a Savings Bank in successful operation in Richmond, died in Washington last week.

The marriage of Miss Frances Manson and Mr. Williams was solemnized at Mt. Lebanon on Thursday night last.

Messrs. Robert Riddick and Daniel Elliot, of Portsmouth, paid our town a visit Saturday.

Mrs. C. A. Whitehead, of Goldsboro, wife of Prof. Whitehead, of the Normal and Industrial School is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Brothers.

Mr. H. A. Faulk, of Hertford, left for home yesterday after a short visit to this city.

Messrs. F. W. M. Butler and C. A. Jenkins returned Monday from their holiday trips and both report a very pleasant time.

Christmrs passed quietly among our people. There was only one accident of moment, so far as we have learned.

Mr. A. L. Jackson, the well-known and popular Road street barber, will be united in marriage to-night to Miss Mary G. Hill. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride on the North Side. We tender our congratulations.

Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment, and would be disastrous to the proprietors did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results, and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

FOR SALE

A valuable House and Lot, situated on Road Street, for sale. For further information apply to

I. M. MEEKINS.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

B. G. CRISP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Manteo, N. C.

☞ Practices in all the Courts. Collections a specialty.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1

LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure na·
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

"Ship Ahoy. Whither Bound?"

"TO HOOPER'S WITH A FAIR WIND FOR AN OUTFIT OF GOODS"
WE ALL STEER FOR HOOPER'S

Nowhere else can such a variety and handsome stock of Suits and Overcoats be found at such low prices.

We Fit Anybody,

from 2 years old and upwards, and men of all shapes and conditions in life. Our sizes range from 2 years old to 42 breast with Regulars and Stouts and Longs and nearly all sizes.

We Can Fit Quickly

and give more satisfaction to buyers than anyone, not posted, would dream of. And yet we sell cheaply.

Winter Suits, $3 to 20; Winter Overcoats, $3 to 15; Trousers, 50c to $5;
Metal Trunks, from $1 to $6; Valises and Satchels 25c to $5.00;
Men's Winter Service and Dress Gloves, 10c to 75c;
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, Jewelry
Notions &c.

J. A. HOOPER & CO.,

46 Water Street, Near Arlington Hotel.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for

Medicine

until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

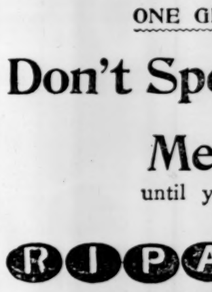
If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

"Nothing else like it:"

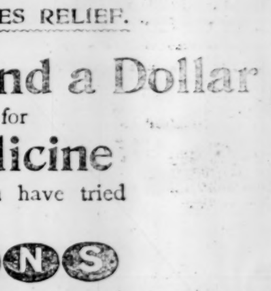
The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.



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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, OF THE UNIVERSITY
Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.
Refers to thousands of graduates, including Text Book, Books and Blanks, Penmanship, Shorthand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy. Specialties. ☞ The Resident [illegible] under most favorable conditions. No graduate [illegible] awarded graduates. No vacation. [illegible] In order to have [illegible] only.
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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, Eas't'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Foreigners in England.

Fifty-one per cent. of the foreigners in England live in London.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Big Pecan Crop.

The pecan nut crop in Texas this season is more than three million bushels, and the trees are not yet bare.

Do You Dance To-Night?

Shake into your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Boom in Kansas Values.

Kansas reports a net increase in farm values for 1897 of over $40,000,000.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Cranberry Industry.

Insects and a sort of "blight" are playing havoc with the cranberry business on Cape Cod, Mass.

If You Cannot Get Dreydoppel

Soap of any dealer in your town, write to the manufacturer, and give the names of the storekeepers. Address William Dreydoppel, the practical soap-maker and chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four of the seven dear in the City Park of Trenton, N. J., are dead, by poison, it is believed.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm

And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Dreyfus excitement has practically died out in France.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Meetings favoring Statehood are being held all over the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Memphis, Tenn., has decided to purchase the water works.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The Senate will discuss the Hawaiian treaty in secret session.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1895.

William Gage, of Great Bend, Kansas, has married the divorced wife of his son, on the plea that he had to support her anyhow.

Weak Stomach

Indigestion Causes Spasms—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

"I have always been troubled with a weak stomach and had spasms caused by indigestion. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not been bothered with spasms, and I advise anyone troubled with dyspepsia to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. HORTON, Prattsburg, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, billousness.

Passing an Examination.

A charming anecdote is told by Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, the expert sent by England to investigate the seal question. While conducting examinations at an English university, he learned that one of the students to be examined, a young woman who was a candidate for a degree, was so timid and so nervous that it was likely she would not do herself justice, and he was asked to make allowances for this. Professor Thompson asked to be presented to her before the hour for examinations, and after meeting he suggested that, as they had a few moments at their disposal, he would be pleased to have her show him about the museum. She gladly assented to this, and they spent a delightful half hour; when the dreaded time approached the nervousness of the young woman became apparent. Finally she summoned courage to ask when the ordeal would take place. The conclusion of the story is obvious—Professor Thompson told her the dreaded hour was over. While they sauntered about the museum he had put her through a rigid examination, she had answered his questions brilliantly, and she received her degree.—Boston Transcript.

Particular Habits of Eels.

"Despite assertions to the contrary," said an old fisherman the other day, "an eel is the cleanest fish that swims. Some persons have an idea that eels feed upon the bodies of persons who have been drowned and upon other refuse.

"Such is not the case, however. I have made a study of eels all my life. I have watched them in all kinds of water. They are more particular about their food than trout. It's only the nicest sort of bait that will bring an eel to hook unless he happens to be very hungry."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bible Reader.

Mr. George Miller, of Bristol, is in his ninety-third year, and reads his Bible through from beginning to end four times annually. According to a letter written by him to the British and Foreign Bible Society, he has read it more than a hundred times.

The British soldier receives daily as rations twenty ounces of biscuit, fourteen ounces of meat, seven ounces of peas or beans, two ounces of sugar and one ounce of cocoa.

Nine tons weight of coppers are taken every week from the London penny-in-the-slot-gas meters. It is proposed to supply electricity on the same plan.

In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six, the prisoner is acquitted.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Gives new life and vigor to the roots of the hair. It's like water to a drooping plant. No gray hair. No baldness.

CUBANS SHOOT AN ENVOY

Colonel Ruiz Killed For Attempting Peace Negotiations.

ARANGUREN DIED WITH HIM.

The Spanish Colonel, Joaquin Ruiz, General Blanco's Peace Envoy, and the Rebel Colonel, Nestor Aranguren, Who Received Him, Killed at the Same Time—Lee Tried to Save Them, But Failed.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The killing of Colonel Ruiz, one of the best known men in Havana and an aide-de-camp to Marshal Blanco, Captain-General of Cuba, by the insurgents has stirred up a storm of resentment here, and it is likely to do considerable harm to the insurgent cause in certain circles.

Absolutely trustworthy reports permit it to be affirmed that Ruiz was shot, with Aranguran, Friday by order of Alexander Rodriguez, the insurgent General. After several letters exchanged between Ruiz and Aranguren, Ruiz left Havana on Monday to meet Aranguren, not upon an official mission, but only as a friend. It is not known how Rodriguez arrived, but the fact is that that leader ordered the shooting of both.

While Ruiz was at the camp of the Cuban patriots the insurgent General, Rodriguez, learned of his visit and went to Aranguren's headquarters, where he ordered Ruiz to be tried by a court martial, in accordance with the orders of General Gomez. Ruiz was defended on his trial by Aranguren and Rafael de Carlenas, the former of whom had pledged his word of honor for Ruiz's safety. It was reported that General Alejandro Rodriguez ordered the execution of the prisoner.

The Russian Consul, who is President of the Union Club, and a personal friend of Ruiz, who is a member of the same, visited United States Consul General Lee and asked him to use his influence to save the life of Ruiz. Consul General Lee called privately on Marshal Blanco and stated to him the object of his visit. The Governor General allowed General Lee to intercede in a friendly way. Early on Friday Ernest Tosca, of the American Consulate, with young Manuel Chacon, carrying three days' provisions, left for Campo Florida, Havana Province, bearing a permit from Marshal Blanco to seek the camp of Aranguren with a letter from Consul General Lee. Ruiz was expected here yesterday, and General Gonzalez Parrado was assured that he was at liberty. On Saturday night it was asserted that Ruiz would be released upon the condition that the insurgent leader, Candido Villa Nueva, be exchanged for him, but upon the arrival here of Tosca it became generally known that Tosca's visit did not avail to save the life of Blanco's envoy.

Reports from Sancti Spiritus state that Senores Rafael Madrigal and Cruz, a brother-in-law of Marcus Garcia, an insurgent chief in the last war and now Civil Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, have left here for the insurgent camp to confer with the leaders, by order of Consul General Lee, to induce them to surrender to the Spanish authorities and accept autonomy.

The insurgents are increasing largely in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas. A resident of Pinar del Rio asserts that 1600 pacificos have gone to the insurgent camp. An ex-chief of the insurgents says that in the Santiago de Cuba Province the insurgents have increased in numbers to 5000.

General Pando has sent to General Parrado a copy of the cable despatch from the correspondent of a Madrid newspaper, saying that the rebellion in Santa Clara was being carried on vigorously, and that it was impossible to fight Gomez, who, in spite of General Blanco's measures, avoids engagements with the Spanish troops. The despatch also says that the soldiers still lack the food which is necessary to the success of the campaign.

The autonomists pretend to be in correspondence with twenty insurgent leaders who have agreed to surrender to the authorities in case autonomy is established in the island, but little credence is given to the report.

According to official advices, a squadron of Spanish troops routed the insurgents in an engagement at Calmito, near Havana City, killing five men and capturing three prisoners, among whom was the leader Villa Nueva, successor to the dead leader Urra. When seized, the advices say, Villa Nueva cried: "Do not kill me. I will take you to my camp," which he did, the Spaniards surprising the camp and killing sixteen insurgents.

THE PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

Japan Abandons Opposition to Annexation of Hawaii.

The Japanese Minister, Toru Hoshi, who has just returned to Washington from Japan, called on Secretary Sherman for the purpose of presenting the reply of his Government to Secretary Sherman's note on the subject of Hawaiian annexation delivered several months ago. When Japan had formally protested against the annexation of Hawaii last spring, Secretary Sherman made a long reply to show that the action of Japan was unwarranted.

The present Japanese note, which was prepared while the Minister was in Tokio, covers fully the attitude of Japan toward Hawaii, and is a voluminous document. It is understood that the earlier protest is frankly withdrawn at the outset, but the United States is to be held strictly accountable for protecting the rights of Japanese now in the Islands.

SHOT ON SIGHT.

Two Men Out of Three, All Good Friends, Killed by Mistake.

The hands on a plantation near Montgomery, Ga., had been held up and robbed frequently on a small bridge, and as a precaution Mathew Lane, a farm hand, took his gun with him and, accompanied by John Clifford, started out. As they were crossing the bridge in the dark they saw a man approaching and they opened fire. The man dropped dead. It proved to be a mutual friend, John Tooke. The Sheriff pursued the men. They showed fight, when the Sheriff fired and killed Clifford. The three men were intimate friends. Clifford and Tooke will be buried together.

Turco-Greek Treaty of Peace.

The Sultan has ratified the treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece. A dispatch from Athens announces that the treaty of peace has been ratified by King George and that it has been dispatched by a special steamer to Constantinople.

Philippine Rebels Submit.

The submission of the Philippine rebels has been announced in Madrid, where it has caused much rejoicing and will prevent for the time, it is said, the threatened outbreak of the Carlists. London advices say the royal family has prepared to fly to France in view of the popular feeling manifested by General Weyler's reception in Madrid.

Krupp Uses American Iron.

The exports of pig iron to Europe are increasing very rapidly. Most of it goes to Germany. The great Krupp works are being run at present with American iron.

Prominent People.

John Ruskin has written some sixty-four books and his publisher pays him twenty thousand dollars a year.

Rev. John Atkinson, who wrote, "We Shall Meet Beyond the River," died in Haverstraw, N. Y., a few days ago.

It is reported that Pierre Loti will definitely retire from the French navy soon and devote himself to literary work.

Edwin Dun, for many years United States Minister in Japan, will open large mercantile houses in Yokohoma and Kobe.

Colonel J. J. Ayres, who died recently in Los Angeles, Cal., founded the first paper in the State in 1851. This was the Calaveras Chronicle.

The composer of the song, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," Septimus Winner, celebrated his golden wedding last Thanksgiving Day. The song was written in 1855.

David Mills, the new Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Premier Laurier, of Canada, is best known for his long speeches and his philosophical turn of mind.

The most famous woman in London today is "John Oliver Hobbes," otherwise Mrs. Craigie, daughter of Mrs. Morgan Richards, the American lady who was such a warm friend of the late Duchess of Teck.

Anthony M. Brady, the "gas king," is said to be worth $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. In the incumbency of Governor Morgan, of New York, in 1859, he was a bartender, or helper, in the Delavan House, in Albany, and afterward manager of the barber shop.

YOUNG MAN WHO MANIPULATED A BIG WHEAT CORNER

Joseph Leiter, not yet thirty years old, has astonished the business world by manipulating a tremendous corner in wheat. He is the son of a rich Chicagoan, and is said to control $30,000,000 in his wheat operations.

NEW SUPREME JUSTICE.

Joseph McKenna, Now Attorney-General, Nominated.

OPPOSITION TO CONFIRMATION.

McKinley Sends to the Senate the Name of Attorney-General McKenna to Be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Vice Stephen J. Field, Resigned—Sketch of His Career.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The long expected nomination of Attorney-General Joseph McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, vice Stephen J. Field, retired, was sent to the Senate, Thursday, by President McKinley. Members of the Judiciary Committee decided that, in view of the nature of the opposition to his confirmation, it would not be advisable to take hasty action, and the nomination will go over, to be taken up at the regular meeting of the committee after the holiday recess.

It is understood that some of the Pacific coast Senators who were originally opposed to Judge McKenna's confirmation have withdrawn their opposition, and a majority of the Senators will vote to confirm him.

Until the Senate acts upon the nomination there will be no change in the Cabinet. Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, who is slated to become Attorney-General, cannot enter upon his duties in the Cabinet circle until the middle of January.

Joseph McKenna, nominated for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1843, and when twelve years old went West

JOSEPH M'KENNA.

with his parents to California, where they settled at Benicia. He studied law at the College Institute of Benicia, now known as St. Augustine's College, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He began to practice at Suisun, Cal., and in March, 1866, was elected District Attorney of Solano County and held the place two terms. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1875.

In 1876 and again in 1879 he was defeated as a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but in 1884 he was again nominated from the Third District and was elected by more than 4000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was re-elected in 1886, 1888, 1890. When Judge Sawyer died Mr. McKenna succeeded him on the United States Circuit Court bench. He was appointed to the Cabinet of President McKinley as Attorney General at the beginning of the present Administration.

Stabbed His Two Uncles.

Antonio de Marco, an Italian, nineteen years old, at Stamford, Conn., stabbed and instantly killed Filippo Porelli, his uncle, and followed this up by stabbing Porelli's brother, Agostino. The latter died two hours after he was stabbed. The murderer tried to escape, but was captured by a policeman.

Lewis George Clark Dead.

The original of the character of George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Lewis George Clark, died at the home of Rhoda Richardson at Lexington, Ky., aged sixty-six.

Cycling Notes.

Tod Sloan, the great jockey, is a rider of the bicycle.

A club of cycling doctors has been founded in Berlin.

A bill will be introduced in the New York Legislature providing for the general construction of cycle paths throughout the State.

As was expected by bicycle manufacturers, the chainless model is in great demand—in fact, it is in greater demand than was really expected.

Chase, the bicycle rider, had the assistance of seventeen quads, twenty-two triplets and fifteen tandems in his recent successful onslaught on the 100 mile road record.

An English bicycle rarely weighs under twenty-six pounds.

More than 52,000 new members have joined the League of American Wheelmen since the meeting of the National Assembly at Albany, N. Y., last February.

The postal authorities of St. Petersburg, Russia, have lately been experimenting with tricycle carriers for collecting letters from pillar boxes and postoffices.

A bicycle bell has been invented which may be fastened to the pedal. A side turn of the foot presses a lever, which engages the clapper on the crank and rings the bell.

W. H. Anderson, of New York City, who was trying to wheel sixty-five "centuries" in as many days, stopped at the end of the forty-eighth, because one of his arms became almost paralyzed.

Long cranks give increased power, but too long they cramp the knees.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT.

The Rich Young Man Who Has Insured His Life For $1,000,000.

George W. Vanderbilt, who has just made a little provision for his heirs by insuring his life for $1,000,000, need not resort to that experiment except for amusement, for Mr. Vanderbilt is worth $200,000,000. He is passionately fond of collecting curious things, such as old rare books, old coins, Egyptian beetles, ancient Hindu weapons and old hookahs. He spends only $20,000 a year on

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT.

himself and about $200,000 in charities on other people. Once Mr. Vanderbilt thought he would like to see life from a reporter's point of view, and entered a newspaper office at a moderate salary. He retired from journalism, not because he did not like his new duties, but because intense application to hard work wore down his health.

Mr. Vanderbilt recently made a tour of the world and brought back with him a tremendous collection of curios, which he added to his already valuable store. He is a most studious, kind, simple man, and his whole life has been marked by his extreme devotion to his mother. He is also well-known as the owner of "Biltmore," the magnificent estate in North Carolina.

WILLIAM TERRISS ASSASSINATED.

Stabbed at the Stage Door of the Adelphi Theatre in London.

London was horrified by the brutal murder of William Terriss, the famous actor.

As he was about to enter the stage door of the Adelphi Theatre, on the Strand, to play in "Secret Service," an American play, his assailant, a man named Archer, who until three weeks before was a super on the Adelphi stage, plunged a long, sharp butcher knife into Terriss's back between the shoulder blades, penetrating the lungs and heart. He left the weapon sticking in the wound.

As the unfortunate man tottered through the stage door and fell to the floor the murderer stood coolly by. He said nothing, and made no resistance when taken into custody by the janitor, who at the same time shouted for assistance.

Mr. Terriss merely ejaculated: "Who did this? He has killed me!" Then he became unconscious, and before a doctor or other aid was at hand he died.

The murderer, a Scotchman, had an imaginary grievance against Mr. Terriss, who, he said, got him dismissed from the Adelphi and afterward ignored his demand for pecuniary aid.

Terriss was forty-eight years old and it is understood that he had accumulated a handsome fortune. He had just signed contracts for a tour embracing the United States in the autumn of 1898. Once he was an officer of the British Navy and held the highest award of the Royal Humane Society for saving five lives at a wreck off Dover many years ago.

Date For National G. A. R. Encampment.

The date of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been fixed for September 5 to 10.

Relief For Klondike Miners.

The House passed a bill appropriating $175,000 for the relief of miners in the Yukon Valley and the Senate adopted a resolution appropriating $250,000 for the same purpose. It is understood a conference will be held with a view to agreeing on a measure satisfactory to both houses.

Switzerland's New President.

The Federal Assembly has elected Eugene Ruffy to be President of the Swiss Confederation. M. Mueller was elected Vice-President. Both are Radicals. Ruffy was the Vice-President for 1897, and succeeds Adolphe Deucher.

Labor World.

Five hundred operatives in the cotton mills at Atlanta, Ga., went out on strike.

The principal labor organizations of the Pacific coast have adopted resolutions in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii.

A British shoe factory of huge proportions will be established in Scotland to compete with the American trade in the United Kingdom.

After January 1 wages for miners at Creede, Col., will be $3 a day instead of $2.50. The increase was made voluntarily by the mine owners.

A Portland (Oregon) motorman who lost a leg in the service of his company, has been awarded by an intelligent jury a wooden leg as damages.

The cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., decided upon a reuction of 11 1-9 per cent. in wages of operatives. Twenty-eight thousand persons are effected.

Miss Partlan, a woman barber from New York City, is the victim of a strike in her Cleveland barber shop, her two women assistants having quarrelled with her and quit work.

The McMullin Woven Wire Company, Chicago, states that the plant, which has outgrown its present quarters, will be located at Evanston, Ill., and several buildings will be erected.

The officials of the Glasgow (Scotland) Joiners' Union have posted notices in all the shops of that city forbidding members of the union to hang doors which have been made in the United States.

Cloakmakers in all the large cities will combine in a national union.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA

Seems Destined to Be Divided Up Among the European Powers.

RUSSIA SEIZES PORT ARTHUR.

Great Game of Grab—"What Does England Get?"—This is the Question That Her Press Is Asking With Much Earnestness Now—Japanese Fleet Menaces Russia—France to Follow England.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The officials of the Chinese Embassy here do not conceal their belief that the Powers are intending to seize Chinese ports, and they discredit the report that Great Britain has been requested to assume a protectorate over the Yang-Tse Valley and the West River, saying that they have no information on the subject, but would know if the rumor was well founded.

Sir Halliday Macartney, the English Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, was asked if Russia's possession of Port Arthur would be temporary. He replied that this plea was usually made a pretext for occupation.

An unconfirmed report is current that part of the British Far Eastern Squadron will be stationed at Wei-Hai-Wei this winter. If true, this indicates that Great Britain is working with Japan. The latter still occupies Wei-Hai-Wei, pending payment of the Chinese war indemnity.

The newspapers are much disturbed over the situation. "What do we get?" is the burden of their complaint, and they all insist on the necessity for immediate action. The Globe says: "Russia and Germany now have the two most strategical positions in Northern China, and Great Britain, whose commercial interests there are ten times greater, must be content with the crumbs from the St. Petersburg and Berlin tables."

The Pall Mall Gazette echoes the Standard's inquiry as to America's attitude, and remarks: "Of course, the partition of the coast, which is bound to come, will not be confined to Russia and Germany. Every naval State in the world is actively concerned in the disturbance of the equilibrium in the far East, Great Britain, France and Japan especially. But the United States cannot be treated as a quantity to be ignored. Tame acquiescence with these seizures is not worthy of our past, and is fatal to our future. We may remark that we shall not be without sympathizers, as the Japanese will most joyfully back any scheme to redress the bitter humiliation they have suffered at the hands of Russia."

Advices from Paris show France is awaiting Great Britain's action. If Great Britain follows the lead of Russia and Germany and occupies a seaport, France will forthwith do the same.

A telegram from Berlin says the rumor is current there that the British East Asiatic squadron has been ordered to sail for Quelpaert Island, at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, presumably to occupy it. The tone of the German press is favorable to some such action on the part of Great Britain. Quelpaert Island, which is sixty miles south of Korea, is forty-five miles long and twelve miles broad. It is subordinate to Korea and has been used as a penal settlement.

The Japanese fleet at Nagasaki put to sea on receipt of Russia's notification that she had occupied Port Arthur temporarily.

The Russian occupation of Port Arthur was connected with the visit there of the British warship Daphne a week ago, when, in spite of the protests of the Chinese, the Daphne entered the inner harbor, professedly to ascertain whether there were Russian ships there. China complained of the incident to the representatives of the Powers at Pekin.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, slept at Osborne after visiting Queen Victoria, and next morning returned on board the German cruiser Deutschland, flagship of the fleet he is taking to Chinese waters.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Bartolome Masso Has Been Elected the Republic's Chief Executive.

No potentate or ruler in all the world occupies so peculiar a position as Bartolome Masso. At the age of sixty-three, after a lifetime of battling for the cause of his native country, he has been elected President of the Republic of Cuba and has been hailed as the father of his country.

BARTOLOME MASSO.

Probably there has never been an election held under similar circumstances. Although the Cuban Assembly convened somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of the Camagney district on September 2, it was not until quite recently that the result of the election was definitely known.

Masso was born in Manzanillo, Cuba. Both his father, Bartolome Masso, and his mother, Antonia Marquez, were wealthy persons of high social standing. Masso studied science and letters, and after being graduated from the Havana University was sent by his father on a tour through Europe. On returning to Cuba he engaged in literary and newspaper work.

Fatality in Spain.

Owing to the destruction by fire of an asphalt factory at Bacajoca, Spain, five persons were burned to death and thirty-six were injured. Several people are still buried in the ruins.

Minor Mention.

Bonaparte's house at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in is a stable; and where the imperial body lay in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.

George W. Folsom, of New York City, who has managed for many years the estate of his insane sister, Margaret W. Folsom, has enhanced its value from $463,627 to $1,780,294.30.

The correct site for a monument to mark the portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers used by La Salle, Charlevoix, Hennepin and Marquette in reaching the Mississippi has been determined on.

J. Kennedy Todd, Treasurer of the Citizens' Union, New York City, reports that the organization spent $148,009 in the last campaign.

An agent of the United States Government named Kjellberg has arrived in Norway to buy reindeer for the Klondike relief expeditions.

Panza Filippo, who came to the United States to become a wine grower, had $500 on arrival at the Barge Office, New York City, and is the richest Italian immigrant that ever went through that institution.

A club composed of New York and Connecticut sportsmen has bought 500 acres of farm land and leased more than 2000 more in Tolland Township, Massachusetts, for the establishment of a fish and game preserve.

Three students at the North Carolina University have been expelled upon a vote by their fellow-students for hazing freshmen.

Evanston, Ill., has passed a curfew ordinance, but students of the Northwestern University may remain out after nine o'clock if they can show that they have been to a prayer meeting or a church social.

At Rogla, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, on the opposite side of the bay, there was a sensational bullfight, a few days ago, in which girl bullfighters from Spain entered the bull ring and killed the bulls like regular professionals. They were greatly applauded.

Governor Ahuamada, of the Mexican State of Chihuahua, returning from a trip through the United States, tells his people he considers New York an ideal city.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The raising of duties on hogs and hog products by the French Chamber of Deputies is regarded by officials in Washington as a retaliatory movement against the United States.

The State Department is investigating the killing of two American man-o'-war's men in Japan, with a view to demanding reparation.

The operation of the Civil Service law was discussed at the last meeting of the Cabinet, and the opinion was unanimous that the law must be upheld.

The Japanese Minister in Washington made another statement, declaring that his Government had no designs whatever on Hawaii.

Secretary Alger was busily engaged in planning relief expeditions to the Klondike region.

The State Department has requested permission of the British Government to pass supplies for Alaska miners through Canadian territory free of duty, with United States soldiers to guard them.

President McKinley has nominated William Penn Nixon to be Collector of Customs at Chicago. William Penn Nixon, the new Collector, has been identified with the Inter-Ocean as editor and part owner for many years.

The Commissioners appointed to audit the Bering Sea damage claims, have reached an agreement as to most of them.

Domestic.

The New England Society of Brooklyn held its eighteenth annual dinner in Brooklyn. One hundred and forty men and women participated in the festivities. Governor Black was among the guests and made an address. St. Clair McKelway, Senator Hawley and George W. Smalley also spoke.

John D. Hart, an owner of the filibustering steamer Laurada, was surrendered by one of his bondsmen in Philadelphia and taken to the Eastern Penitentiary.

James R. Griner, a hotel proprietor, of Duryea, Penn., shot and killed his stepdaughter, Mrs. Schaeffer, who served him as cook and sued him for money loaned.

Russia has placed orders in San Francisco and Chicago for large food supplies for her garrison in Vladivostock, and Japan is making extensive naval preparations, both countries acting probably with a view to trouble over the Russian occupation at Port Arthur.

J. Pierpont Morgan has outlined a plan for a great selling agency in New York for anthracite coal, thereby doing away with the middlemen and saving the companies twenty millions a year. It is proposed to buy the entire output of the railroads.

Seven boys, each less than fifteen years of age, were charged with trying to wreck trains in New Jersey.

The Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers Committee sent a reply to the operatives rejecting their propositions.

The sewer-pipe manufacturers east of the Mississippi River have virtually reached an agreement by which there is to be a central selling agency.

Martin J. Oakley, Jr., a fireman of Engine Company No. 5, New York City, was killed by being suffocated by gas in the cellar of 26 East Fourteenth street, where a small fire was smouldering. Three other firemen were overcome, and were taken to hospitals. A broken gas pipe caused the damage.

The Farm and Dairy Product Company of Jersey City has filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, the object being to organize a trust to control the supply of milk for the Greater New York.

An explosion of a dynamite cartridge in Brooklyn broke six thousand windows in many factories and tenement houses and caused much excitement.

A baby weighing nineteen pounds was born to Mr. and Mrs. Radke, of Oshkosh, Wis.

A largely attended sugar beet institute was held at Union, Broome County, N. Y. A refinery will be elected at Binghamton.

George J. Fritch, a St. Louis (Mo.) business man, hanged himself on account of despondency over business troubles.

Cashier Long, of the Dime Savings Bank, in Brooklyn, disappeared over a week ago, owing to a temporary aberration, and returned just after the officials, fearing for the safety of $22,000,000 in securities, had succeeded in having the vault opened by two expert mechanics, who worked for seven days upon it. The securities and the cashier's accounts were found correct.

Julius A. Brose, discount clerk for the State Banking Company in Newark, N. J., was arrested, charged with being a defaulter in the sum of $7200.

Washington Hesing, ex-Postmaster of Chicago, died a few days ago.

Pardee Hall, at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., was nearly destroyed by fire.

"Jack" Dalton, the Alaska prospector, said in an interview at Seattle, Wash., that horses could be used to better advantage than reindeer in the Klondike relief expedition.

Mrs. Flora Yager, supposed to be insane, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. G. O. Sweet, of Susquehanna, Penn.

The bronze tablet marking the birthplace of General Israel Putnam, placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was dedicated at Danvers, Mass.

Four notes for $1000 each, which Adolph D. Luetgert, of Chicago, the alleged murderer of his wife, gave ex-Judge Vincent for legal services, are said to have forged indorsements.

William Hanson, a well-known figure among social agitators in New York City, killed himself by taking prussic acid. He called himself a "philosophical Anarchist," and committed suicide because he was an object of charity.

The Collector of Customs of Key West, Fla., has been ordered to watch the tug Dauntless, which is suspected of getting ready to take another expedition to Cuba. The Montgomery at Pensacola had steam up to intercept any one of the suspected vessels which are taking on cargo at that port.

A freight train became unmanageable on a mountain grade near Altoona, Penn., and after running twelve miles in as many minutes, crashed into another train, injuring several men, probably killing two and wrecking fifty cars.

Heavy snows and sleet in Nebraska and Indiana impeded railroad traffic.

Several more New Hampshire cotton mills announced reductions in wages.

John Morgan was hanged in Ripley, W. Va., for the murder near there on November 4 last of Mrs. Edward Greebe, an aged widow, her son, James Greene, and her daughter, Matilda Post.

James Harry Cahill, the six-year-old son of James Cahill, and his sister, Maggie, aged four, were suffocated by a fire in the rooms occupied by the family in Newark, N. J. Both of their parents were absent at work, and the children were locked in the rooms. It is supposed that the children started the fire while playing with matches.

Tramps boarded a freight train on the Big Four Railroad, sixteen miles west of Cleveland, Ohio, and shot and killed John Ehret, the conductor.

Representatives of the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., decided to ask the manufacturers for a shut-down rather than a reduction of wages. The sentiment of the operatives is in favor of a strike.

A party of seventy-one men and women started from New York City, for the Klondike gold fields, on board the steamer City of Columbia.

Foreign.

Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, is dead.

William Terriss, the murdered actor, was buried in London, and about 50,000 persons gathered at the cemetery.

A despatch from London says that the French cruiser Jean Bart has been ordered to Cuba, indicating that France will take part in the partitioning of China.

At Melbourne, Victoria, C. H. James has failed for $4,250,000. The cause of his troubles is said to be the bursting of the land boom.

The Cuban Conservative Party has reunited and made a declaration against autonomy and President McKinley's message, and has endorsed General Weyler's policy.

Charles Helmbold, of New York City, threatened to shoot United States Consul-General Osborne in London.

Advices from Shanghai say the British intend to occupy Ta-Lien-Wan, south of Port Arthur. The Russians are expected to send troops overland from Siberia. Japan and England are said to be acting in concert to preserve China from disintegration. They favor a protectorate over Central China, with a capital at Nanking.

An official note was issued by the Spanish Government regarding the movements of the North Atlantic Squadron with a view to allaying excitement in Madrid.

The Marquis di Rudini announced the new Ministry to the Italian Chamber, and a resolution of want of confidence was lost.

France has readjusted the duty on hogs, suckling pigs and pig products to remedy the decline at home.

A Tramp's Queer Bed.

One of those poverty-stricken specimens of humanity who frequent Chestnut street so frequently in search of the price of a night's lodging happened along Seventh street late last evening, looking for a place to roost. He saw one of those large bread barrows in front of a bakery near Mifflin street, and after a moment's calculation thought he could lie in there comfortably all night. Lifting the lid the wanderer climbed inside and dropped off to sleep. In the morning he was awakened in the most startling manner by being assailed with a regular avalanche of hot loaves of bread, which descended from the baker's baskets. Cries of "help" and "murder" rent the morning air, and the excited bakers ran inside to secure brooms and other weapons to finish the man in the barrow. The tramp, however, fought bravely, and finally succeeded in digging himself out of the barrow. Grabbing a big loaf in each hand, the lucky vagrant ran up Seventh street with three angry bakers in hot pursuit, but as the tramp was the freshest, he turned up a small street and soon disappeared.—Philadelphia Record.

Strange Law to Induce Marriage.

The Argentine Republic has passed a remarkable law to encourage marriage. It inflicts a fine upon any person of marriageable age who rejects a proposal. Here is the statute:

"People of marriageable age of either sex who refuse an offer to wed without reasons which are considered valid in law shall not be permitted to marry thereafter without the permission of the Government. They shall, moreover, pay an indemnity sum of not more than $500 to the person whose offer they have refused."

Young men and women under twenty years old are exempt from the law and can marry as they please. After they are twenty-eight the men are obliged to pay a heavy tax if they remain single.

In Argentina women propose as well as men, so an unmarried young man between twenty and twenty-eight years old in that country has a troublesome time. Not only is he made to pay a tax for being a bachelor, but if he refuses a proposal he has to pay the proposer a fine.

Gold "Dirt."

In the language of miners, the earth from which gold is extracted is called "dirt." Any earth which yields ten cents of gold to the pan is known as "pay dirt;" fifteen cents to the pan is good, and twenty is rich. A miner working in the dirt that runs six cents to ten cents to the pan earns from $2.50 to $3.50 a day, as he is able to wash about forty panfuls a day, the number depending upon the character of the dirt. In Klondike the lowest yield to the pan reported is thirty cents. This would give the miner not less than $10 a day for his work. Some panfuls yield $100 in precious metal.—Chicago News.

Glue From Skim Milk.

It appears that in Canada a new industry is being developed in the production of glue from skim milk. The process is briefly described as follows: The skim milk which is left after the cream has been taken away is curdled and dressed like skim cheese. This cheese is sent to the factory where it is kiln dried, ground into powder and then made into glue. For the milk used in this way the farmers are said to receive from twenty cents to twenty-four cents per cwt., net.

Paper Bath Towels.

The most curious use to which paper is to be put is that suggested by the blotting paper towel. It is a new style of towel, consisting of a full suit of heavy blotting paper. A person, upon stepping out of his morning bath, has only to array himself in one of these suits, and in a second he will be dry.

Young Womanhood.

Sweet young girls! How often they develop into worn, listless, and hopeless women because mother has not impressed upon them the importance of attending to physical development.

No woman is exempt from physical weaknessand periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell every detail of her symptoms, surroundings and occupations. She will get advice from a source that has no rival in experience of women's ills. Tell her to keep nothing back.

Her story is told to a woman, not to a man. Do not hesitate about stating details that she may not wish to mention, but which are essential to a full understanding of her case, and if she is frank, help is certain to come!

Unwilling to Be Searched.

Professor Max Muller tells a delightful story. It concerns a party of antiquarians. While visiting the courtroom of the British Museum it was discovered that a rare and practically unique Sicilian piece had vanished. The antiquarians were told that they would have to be searched, and all consented except one. He said he would die first. The others departed; he was detained. Before proceeding to violence the floor was swept, and there, in a crevice, the coin was found. Apologies were in order; explanations, too. It then appeared that the suspected party, the party who would not be searched, had in his pocket a duplicate of the coin that had vanished, and had only come to compare them. If the other coin had not turned up, where would he have been?—Cosmopolis.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much